The Massillon Independent.

WHOLE NO 1200 | MASSILLON, OHIO, JANUARY 3, 1895 | XXXIII—NO. 39.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, Ex. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor over Rudolph's jewelry store. South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

GERMAN DEPOSIT BANK, Hotel Conrad Block. Dealer in promissory notes, manufacturers' scrip and exchange. Collections made in all cities and towns in the United States.
P. G. ALBRIGHT, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon Ohio Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

DRUGGISTS.

Z. T. BALTZLY, dealer in Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals, Perfumery and Fancy articles, Stationery and Blank Books, Opera House Massillon, Ohio.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. W. H. KIKLAND, Homeopathic Practice. Office No. 55 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office open day and night.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Jos. Corns & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO. Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

GROCERIES.

DATWATER & SON. Established in 1852 Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Ware house in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

JEWELERS.

C. F. VON KANEL, East Side Jewelry Store East Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN dealer in Watches, Clocks Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No. 5 South Erie street.

B. & B

And Now

Holidays over, necessarily there must be many broken lines in goods of every department—not only in special holiday goods, but staple lines as well—and now is the time to get the most phenomenal value in *Dress Goods, Silks and Suitings.* Lot superior $2 00 imported suitings, solid colors and choice shades, 48 inches wide, $1 00 a yard

46 inch All Wool Imported *Zig-Zag Check Suitings*, stylish, and in most desirable color combinations—mahogany and blue, brown and blue, mahogany and myrtle, tan and brown, olive and blue, cadet and grey, light and dark brown, etc—genuine dollar goods at 50 cents a yard.

Australian Wool Suitings.

Eight different color combinations in stylish checks—all wool materials—value that will be a genuine surprise to every woman who sees them—56 inches wide, 65c. a yard.

Extra good all wool Mixed Suitings, 50 cent values, 45 inches wide, 35 cts. a yard

2,000 yards of all-wool 40c. Ladies' Cloth—good quality, in tans, light green, dahlia, brown mixed, drab etc. double width, 36 inches wide, 20c. a yard.

Ladies' Misses' and Children's Jackets, Coats, Capes And Ready-Made Garments, Furs, Etc., Etc.

To go at such prices as will surprise the most conservative buyers. Write our Mail Order Department for samples of any piece goods you may wish. Compare quality and prices with the best you can do elsewhere—we'll abide by your decision.

BOGGS & BUHL,

115, 117 and 119 Federal St.,

ALLEGHENY, PA.

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment

Is a certain cure for Chronic Sore Eyes, Granulated Eye Lids, Sore Nipples, Piles, Eczema, Tetter, Salt Rheum and Scald Head, 25 cents per box. For sale by druggists.

TO HORSE OWNERS.

For putting a horse in a fine healthy condition try Dr. Cady's Condition Powders. They tone up the system, aid digestion, cure loss of appetite, relieve constipation, correct kidney disorders and destroy worms, giving new life to an old or over-worked horse. 25 cents per package. For sale by Morganthaler & Heister, druggists.

Massillon & Cleveland Railroad Company.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND TREASURER, MASSILLON, O., January 1, 1895.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of directors, and the transaction of any other business that may come before the meeting, will be held at the general office of the company, in the German Deposit Bank, in the city of Massillon, on Tuesday, the fifth day of February, 1895, at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN J. HALBY, Secretary.

WHITE HOUSE GUESTS.

Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland Give a New Year's Reception.

A PROCESSION THREE HOURS LONG

The President and His Wife Shake Hands With All Those Present—One Boy Cheers For Grover—Interesting Incidents of the Occasion.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—With bright stars overhead, reasonably clean pavements under foot and crisp clear wintery air, official Washington was favored with all the conditions necessary to the complete enjoyment of such a New Year's day as only Washington knows. Official Washington, it may be explained, includes the president's household, the cabinet circle, the judiciary from the supreme court down, the ambassadors and ministers plenipotentiary with the legation attaches, the members of both houses of congress, the officers of the army, navy and marine corps, various commissioners and heads of bureaus, with postoffice assistants and deputy secretaries and lesser functionaries of the government departments. According to the timehonored custom which was observed to the letter all the officials called at the White House, where they were received in the order of their ranks, to pay their respects to the president: all the cabinet secretaries, generals and admirals in turn received the officials of lesser rank, and many congressmen and others kept open house for their constituents and friends. Society in general has in past time given itself over to the making and receiving of formal calls, but in Washington as in other cities the observance of the first of January as a social day has come to be disregarded, and there were probably fewer open houses than ever before.

The people who did not take part in the old-fashioned observance had fine opportunities, however to observe those who did. When a Washingtonian desires to make an unpleasant comparison in the matter of weather he customarily speaks of New Year's day, but the year of 1895 violated the tradition utterly and furnished the finest sort of a show day. It was nothing short of a show in the fashionable section of the city—the spectacle of streets crowded with handsome turnouts making the rounds from one official residence to another, the gold-laced and many colored regalias of the diplomats of Europe and Asia, upon which the populace are privileged to gaze but this once in a year, and the impressive uniforms of the army and navy, which the officers stationed at headquarters rarely find occasion to exhibit.

All the brilliancy and interest of the day were for three hours sheltered under the roof of the executive mansion, where gaslight in the ceremonial parlors fell on banks of palms and troops of richly attired ladies and many notable men. Apart from the interest which always attaches to the president and his family, Mrs Cleveland has a personal popularity which draws many to her receptions. Yesterday she shook hands with every man, woman and child who filed past in the long procession of three hours' length and gave to the greeting of each one a warmth which gained for her the everlasting friendship of the recipient. The president also grasped every caller by the hand and had a word for everyone when there was time. The irresponsible youngsters were in line as usual, and one of them voiced his enthusiasm appropriately, as he thought, by shouting shrilly, "Hurrah for Grover," as he walked into the blueroom.

One old man, walking on crutches, seemed tired when he came in, and Mrs. Cleveland noticed him and led him to a chair among the cabinet ladies, urged him to rest, and so he sat in the state parlor for half an hour watching the procession

The man "with wheels in his head," who has been personally commissioned by the Lord to do something ridiculous or dangerous, is the terror of the occasion He was also on hand Very appropriately he wore long hair, and after he had passed the police he drew from his pocket a document bearing weird symbolical designs in red and blue, but the appearance of the receiving party seemed to dazzle him so that he merely shuffled past without putting it to any use. The policeman who endeavors to do his duty in compelling the observance of regulation and apprehends some high dignitary of the government in his misguided zeal is always in evidence To-day he endeavored to bar Secretary Lamont from the blueroom, but readily yielded his point when the secretary good naturedly revealed his identity. There were no accidents, however, and no unpleasant incidents, and the reception was a success, although not so many people attended as came last year

Sympathy For Armenians Expressed.

BOSTON, Jan. 2.—At a meeting of the Methodist Episcopal ministers of this city and vicinity resolutions were adopted expressing profound sympathy with the Christians in Turkish Armenia, thanking President Cleveland for having appointed a commission to investigate the Armenian outrages and urging the state department to prosecute this investigation by every means at its command. It was also decided that a sermon shall be preached every month until further orders on the condition of affairs in Turkish Armenia

Assassinated at a Social.

GRENADA, Miss., Jan. 2.—At a social entertainment given at Cascilla, a little village 18 miles west of here, in Tallahatchie county, when the fun was at its heighth, a shot rang out and George Sanford fell to the floor mortally wounded with a load of buckshot in his breast. There is a clew, but the name of the suspect will not be divulged until after the coroner's jury investigates. Jealousy is supposed to have been the assassin's motive.

PROSECUTING HIS OPPONENT.

One Duelist Has His Opponent Arrested For Murderous Assault.

EASTON, Pa., Jan. 1.—E. L. Riegel of Bloomsbury, N. J., who was wounded in an impromptu duel at that place last Sunday, has had his adversary, William B. Bebler of Germantown arrested on a charge of murderous assault. Dr. J. S. Lunnaberry of Bloomsbury became the bondsman. The story told by Riegel's wife, whose alleged flirtation with Bebler was said to have led to the duel, throws a new light on the affair. She says her husband is inordinately jealous and very headstrong, and that Bebler's actions while he was a guest at their house could not possibly be construed in an evil light.

Mrs. Riegel's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Clarkson Farron of Westportal claim that the doctor had treated his wife badly for a long time and this was the reason why she had left him and went to live with them. No one charges Mrs. Riegel with wrongdoing. Bebler threatens to retaliate by bringing suit against Riegel, and the probabilities now are that the case will be settled in the courts.

The Firm Exonerated.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Jan. 2.—The charges made against the law firm of Clark & Brown of unprofessional conduct in taking fees from antagonistic interests in the Union railway litigation were heard before United States Circuit Court Judge H. H. Luston and the firm exonerated It was a copy of these same charges that were filed with the department at Washington as a reason against the confirmation of Judge C. D. Clark, who was recently appointed United States district judge for East and Middle Tennessee, to succeed Judge D M Key, retiring

Governor Morton Inaugurated.

ALBANY, Jan 2.—Levi P Morton was inaugurated as governor of New York at noon New Year's day. After prayer by Bishop Doane, Governor Flower extended a formal welcome to his successor in office In a brief reply Governor Morton complimented his predecessor both as a man and as an official There was nothing of a partisan nature in either address. The oath of office was administered by Secretary of State Palmer

A Rebellion In China.

PARIS, Jan. 2.—A dispatch from Shanghai says that 2,000 of Li Hung Chang's best troops have been sent to quell a serious rebellion at Chin Chow Fu, north of the Gulf of Pechili The dispatch adds that a fortnight ago the Dowager Empress had 40 lashes given to Chin and Chen, concubines of the emperor, who had excited her ire by offering advice to his majesty.

An A. O. U. W. Meeting.

WHEELING, W. Va., Jan. 2.—This morning officers of the Supreme Grand Lodge Ancient Order United Workmen convened in extraordinary session in this city for the purpose of instituting a new state jurisdiction for West Virginia. Heretofore all the lodges in West Virginia have been affiliated with the Pennsylvania grand lodge. The session will last two days

Had a Good Time and Returned.

PITTSBURG, Kan., Jan 2.—The six inmates of the city jail who escaped New Year's night by digging through the outside wall of the corridor, went to Litchfield, about five miles away, and spent the night in drinking and celebrating the advent of the new year Five of them hired a carriage and returned and demanded admittance to the jail to complete their sentences.

Think They Have the Murderers.

CLEVELAND, Jan 2.—The Cleveland police believe they have the men who murdered William H. Price, a prominent citizen, three weeks ago while burglarizing his house on Hawthorne avenue. They give their names as Charles P Benz, a coachman, and Thomas Grant, a laborer J J Johnson, a carpenter, and Harry Grininger, a small merchant, were also arrested

After Cairns' Job.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 2.—On Jan 8 the miners of the Pittsburg district will hold their annual convention and elect officers An Irish miner named John Doolan has bobbed up as a candidate for president against John A. Cairns, the present incumbent. President Cairns is making a hard fight for re-election

Accepted the American Challenge

LONDON, Jan. 2.—The Chronicle says that the London Athletic club has accepted the challenge of the New York Athletic club, issued on Nov. 28 last There will be nine events and the matches will, if possible, take place in New York in May

Chopped His Wife to Pieces.

INDIANOLA, Miss., Jan. 2.—Joseph Roundtree murdered his wife by chopping her to pieces with an ax. He then set fire to the house and the woman's body was cremated. The sheriff captured and jailed the murderer, and there is strong talk of lynching.

Buckenburger Goes to St. Louis.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 2.—President Von der Ahe of the St Louis Browns has secured Albert C. Buckenburger of this city to manage the team next season The deal is all but closed, and "Buck" has left for St. Louis to arrange the details and sign his contract.

A New Bishop Appointed.

ROME, Jan. 2.—The pope has appointed Bishop M. Marty of Sioux Falls, S D., to the bishopric of St Cloud, Minn., and the Rev. Father Langevin of the Congregation of St. Mary Immaculate has been appointed to the bishopric of St Boniface, Can

The Chicago Team Beaten.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan 2.—Battered and weakened by two hard contests, the Chicago University Football team went up against the Giants of the Reliance Athletic club in the third game in one week and suffered defeat by a score of 6 to 0.

NEW TALES OF TERROR

A Letter From the Scene of Armenian Atrocities.

FULLY 15,000 WERE MASSACRED.

The Armenians Refused to Be Taxed by Both Turks and Kurds No Mercy Shown to Men, Women or Children—Fearful Crimes Committed.

BOSTON, Jan. 2.—A letter just received in this city from a point near the seat of the recent outrages in Eastern Turkey, places the number of slaughtered Armenians at fully 15,000 It is written by a man in whom the highest confidence is placed, and portions are too horrible to repeat The writer, in part, says:

"The Armenians, oppressed by Kurds and Turks, said: 'We cannot pay taxes to both Kurds and the government.' Plundered and oppressed by the Kurds, they resisted them; there were some killed. Then false reports were sent to Constantinople that the Armenians were in arms in rebellion. Orders were sent to the mushir, at Erzeugan, to exterminate them The order read before the army collected in haste from all the chief tribes of Eastern Turkey were: 'Whoever spares men, women or children is disloyal.' The region was surrounded by soldiers, and 20,000 Kurds also are said to have been massed there. Then they advanced upon the Centre, driving in the people like a flock of sheep, and continued thus to advance for days.

"No quarter was given; no mercy shown. Men, women and children were shot down or butchered like sheep. Probably when they were set upon in this way, some tried to save their lives and resisted in self defense Many who could, fled in all directions, but the majority was slain. The most probable estimate is 15,000 killed. 35 villages plundered, razed and burned Women were outraged and men butchered. A priest was taken to the roof of his church and hacked to pieces and the edifice set on fire A large number of women and girls collected in a church, were kept for days, the spoil of soldiers and then murdered It is said the number was so large that the blood flowed out of the church door

"The soldiers contended over a beautiful girl, they wanted to preserve her, but she, too, was killed As a confirmation of the report, the other day several hundred soldiers were returning from the seat of war and one was heard to say that he alone, with his own hand, had killed 30 persons, women and children."

IT CAUSED A PANIC

Great Excitement Over an Earthquake In Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 2.—An earthquake has occurred here which caused great alarm among those who feared a repetition of the disastrous earthquakes of Nov 2, which killed 18 people and did great property damage

In the Arben theater a stampede occurred Women leaped from the lower boxes and the audience struggled for escape at the narrow exits The scene of Nov 2 was repeated in a large part and thousands of penitents knelt in the open streets and prayed and cried in a loud voice for deliverance from death

In Belem prison, where thousands of wretched being are huddled together in the prison barracks, pandemonium reigned and the guards had hard work to prevent hundreds from breaking out of their quarters and flinging themselves over the walls The large supply pipes leading to the city burst, flooding the streets.

STRONG IS MAYOR.

Much Legislation Needed Before He Can Reform New York Municipal Affairs.

NEW YORK, Jan 2.—For the first time in years a mayor not of the Democratic faith is at the head of the city government. William L Strong, who was New Year's day inducted into the office, represents very much the same conditions and social elements that asserted themselves in 1872 in the elevation of William F Havemeyer to the mayoralty. In both instances there was a revolt against municipal corruption

The unearthing of corruption in municipal affairs is only a beginning of the work of reform which is in contemplation and which, before recurrences of such abuses can be prevented, it is claimed, calls for radical changes in the state laws relating to the government of cities Without an enlargement of the powers of the mayor it is argued, Mr Strong, whatever may be his disposition, is as helpless to combat corruption in the departments as his predecessors in office has been

It is proposed to enact a law giving the mayor the power of removal over heads of bureaus, and an absolute control of the police department. Under the present system, while the mayor appoints members of the police board and other department chiefs, he may not remove them except through processes that practically amount to a deprivation of the power. The framing of new laws touching these points promises to be as important work as any that is likely to come before the state legislature and to bring out as many conflicting theories.

Accused of Killing a Farmer.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 2.—William Taylor has been bound over to court on a charge of murder in the first degree, his victim being Isaac Yoakum, the farmer brutally murdered for the purpose of robbery Jacob Howell, the colored man implicated by Taylor in his confession, was held on a warrant charging the same offense, but it is believed that he is not guilty He will be held as a witness

May Call on Bismarck.

LONDON, Jan 2.—The Times' correspondent at Berlin telegraphs that there is an undertone of suspense in all the newspaper articles dealing with the political situation A remarkable feature is that even the most responsible papers make repeated references to Prince Bismarck, in unmistakable, if veiled allusions to the possibility of his regaining influence on the course of politics

Arrested at Capetown

LONDON, Jan 2.—It is reported that Frank Tarbo, alias Frank Taylor, who, together with William Carroll Woodward, alias the Hon Lionel Musgrave, were arrested here charged with participating in a fight with cutlasses at 18 Ulster place Regents Park and who afterward escaped his bail, has been arrested at Capetown

Turned Over For a Park.

CINCINNATI, Jan 2.—The Newport barracks have been formally turned over by the government to the city of Newport, Ky., for a park The evacuation was attended with a parade, large military and civic demonstrations and speeches by Colonel Cochran, commander of Fort Thomas, and Mayor Brown

Drowned Under the Ice.

SISTERSVILLE, W Va., Jan 2.—E. D. Potter, a leading furniture dealer, went to the river to cut a hole to measure the thickness of the ice and fell in and was drowned He was 30 years old and leaves a family

Their Quarrel Made Up.

BOSTON, Jan. 2.—Lillian Russell and Signor Perugini, known to his associates as Jack Chatterton, met accidentally at the house of a mutual friend, and as a consequence their quarrel has been made up. The details of the interview are not yet known, but at its conclusion it was manifest that their friendly relations had been resumed.

BANDITS BLUNDERED.

An Attempted Train Holdup In Arkansas.

SWITCHED OFF THE WRONG CAR.

They Made the Engineer Haul Away the Baggage Car Instead of Express Car Told Him He Had the Laugh on Them and Skipped.

CAMDEN, ARK., Jan. 2.—Six masked men attempted to rob the northbound Cotton Belt train at a tank ten miles south of Camden Their object was to secure the express money. The train stopped as usual to take water and the negro porter got off the train to go around to the tank to let the water on. He was stopped, however, by a Winchester in his face and ordered to uncouple the cars This order was obeyed and the engineer, who was under guard, was made to run two cars up from the train a distance of half a mile. The bandits discovered too late that they had made a waterhaul, taking the baggage car instead of the express car They had to grin, take their medicine and go to the woods The leader told the engineer that he had the laugh on them but would see him again. The work was so quickly done that the passengers did not know what was going on until the would be robbers had found refuge in the dense forest

The scene of the robbery is more than a mile from any residence, the small station, Buena Vista, being about a mile south There is no better place than this for bandits to ply their calling On the arrival of the train at Camden the sheriff was informed and a posse was soon on the ground, but no clew to their whereabouts could be obtained. A special train was run from Texarkana with men, guns and horses to continue the search

The men were masked with red bandana handkerchiefs It is supposed they went out from Camden, and it is even intimated that they live in Camden.

A dispatch from the Cotton Belt officials states that a reward of $200 will be paid for the arrest and conviction of each of the party, and the governor is expected to offer a reward.

M'BRIDE TAKES CHARGE.

Gompers Welcomes Him to the A. F. of L. Headquarters.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—John McBride, the new president of the American Federation of Labor, and other new officers of that body took formal possession of the headquarters New Year's day and entered upon their duties. The new executive council began its sessions, which will continue three or four days.

Before Mr. McBride took the chair Mr. Gompers made a speech welcoming his successor, and the new president replied in like manner The headquarters of the federation will be removed to Indianapolis in about four weeks.

Celebrated Emancipation Day.

RALEIGH, N C., Jan. 2.—The anniversary of the emancipation proclamation was celebrated at Wilmington, Newburn, Goldsboro, Raleigh, Salisbury, Louisburg and Winton by the negroes. As the weather was unfavorable for parades the exercises were held indoors. At Winton the address was delivered by Charles F Meserole, president of the Shaw university of this city

Reports Severe Weather.

PLYMOUTH, England, Jan. 2.—The steamship Chusan, from Calcutta for London, reports having experienced very severe weather in the Bay of Biscay. During the gale a heavy sea demolished part of the steamer's bridge, wrecked the second cabin and flooded it five feet deep in water One Lascar, seaman, was crushed to death and seven others were seriously injured.

Don't Know Anything About It.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan 2.—Charles Fair was asked the direct question: "Do you intend to contest your father's will" "I know nothing about it," he answered "I have no personal attorney and have not advised with anyone I have given little consideration to the will except to read it over."

A Crazy Man's Deed.

BAY CITY, Mich., Jan 2.—Daniel J. Trombley, a lumber inspector, 28 years of age crazed over politics, murdered his wife and child, set fire to the house and made his escape Trombley ran on an independent ticket for county clerk at the late election, canvassing the entire county and making wild speeches.

All the Occupants Killed.

AUBURN, N Y., Jan 2.—The Lehigh Valley eastbound passenger train No. 134 from Geneva, struck a sleigh a half mile east of Willard, containing Mrs Hughes, her son and Miss Larkin of Ovid, and all the occupants were killed

Forty Were Burned to Death.

PORTLAND, Or., Jan 2.—A letter from Silver Lake, Or., gives the number of people burned to death in the fatality of Christmas eve as 40. Fully as many more were injured, some fatally.

Eight Victims of an Explosion.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—By the explosion of sewer gas in the basement of Edward Keeley's saloon at 347 Fifth avenue, eight men were injured, several of them seriously. The explosion was caused by the ignition of sewer gas from a candle carried by a porter, who had gone into the basement for the purpose of drawing some wine. The porter, Harry Washington, was the most seriously injured of all, his head being badly cut, and he sustained internal injuries.

Three Lives Lost.

LANCASTER, Ky., Jan. 2.—The Miller hotel has burned here. Three lives were lost.

PITH OF THE NEWS.

The appeal of Captain Dreyfus, convicted at Paris of treason, was denied by the military council of Paris.

It was reported that the Tonghaks, Korean rebels, had established a kingdom of their own.

A number of prominent Britons were created baronets and knights.

Railroad traffic was interrupted by heavy snowstorms in France

Ten bodies were recovered from the wreck of the Osseo at Holyhead, England.

The Olcott-Earle reorganization committee of the Reading railroad reported that not enough indorsement had been given the reorganization plan of Oct. 1, and that another plan would be formulated to avert foreclosure.

News was brought to New York that President Hypolyte, at Haiti, is to have a complete change of ministers.

Susan Fenimore Cooper, daughter of James Fenimore Cooper, died.

After Robbers With Bloodhounds.

MERIDIAN, Miss., Jan. 2.—A posse of determined men with bloodhounds have left to hunt down the Livingston, Ala., trainrobbers, and it is reported two of the bandits have been run down in the Sucarnoche swamp. It is said that they are young men who live near York, Ala. The express people claim that the robbers made a light haul. Several packages that contained money were torn open and the express messenger saved a heavy money package by saying to the masked men: "This, too, contains lottery tickets," and throwing it on the floor.

Senator Carey Ill.

CHEYENNE, Wy., Jan. 2.—United States Senator Carey is confined to his residence by a very severe cold, but his illness is not considered serious. He will not return to Washington until after the senatorial election by the legislature.

Supposed to Have Been Lynched.

ONEILL, Neb., Jan. 2.—Barrett Scott, the Holt county embezzler, was taken from his buggy by a masked mob after a desperate struggle, being shot, and is supposed to have been lynched.

Five Prisoners Escape.

ST. JOSEPH, Jan. 2.—Five desperate prisoners have sawed their way out of the Buchanan county jail here. One of them was Crowe, the trainrobber. All are armed

Two Girls Fatally Burned.

THOMASVILLE, Ga., Jan. 2.—Two little girls of Mrs. Latour, aged 9 and 11 years, were fatally burned. Their clothing caught fire from the fireplace.

Hurled About 20 Feet.

NEWTON, Mass., Jan. 2.—Timothy Malloy and James Ford while digging in a trench at Newtonville were hurled about 20 feet by the explosion of a dynamite cartridge. Malloy was picked up and died soon after. Ford is severely hurt.

Judge Ricks's Case.

WASHINGTON, Dec 29.—For the first time in nearly two weeks Congressman Bailey was today able to leave his hotel. He went to the Capitol this morning and spent a portion of the day in answering his correspondence in regard to the report on the Ricks case. He said it now looked as though he would be compelled to turn the matter over to Messrs. Lane and Broderick, the other members of the subcommittee, which recently visited Cleveland to take testimony. "I have been laid up with an abscess," said Mr. Bailey, "and my physician tells me that I may have to undergo an operation. If the doctor decides to put me under the knife I shall return to Texas as soon as possible to rest and recuperate. In that event I shall turn the Ricks matter over to Representatives Broderick and Lane and they will formulate the report to the full committee I think the matter should be disposed of as speedily as possible."

Postoffice Department News.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The terms of 135 presidential postmasters expire this month. Plans for an improved postal service become operative and a new series of newspaper and periodical periodical stamps has been provided.

The Governor Assassinated.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 2.—It is reported that the governor of the district where the Armenian outrage occurred was assassinated by an Armenian, who afterwards committed suicide.

A Great Battle

Is continually going on in the human system. The demon of impure blood strives to gain victory over the constitution, to ruin health, to drag victims to the grave. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the weapon with which to defend one's self, drive the desperate enemy from the field, and restore bodily health for many years.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, sickness, indigestion and biliousness. 25c.

Carlton Cornwell, foreman of The Gazette, Middletown, N J, believes that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy should be in every home He used it for a cold and it effected a speedy cure. He says: "It is indeed a grand remedy; I can recommend it to all. I have also seen it used for whooping cough with the best results." 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by Morganthaler & Heister.

Advertised Letters

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, January 1:

LADIES.

Feith, Ava
Schwartz, Mrs Henrietta

GENTS.

Bidwell, Alva	Lyon, Wm H.
Bloch, August	Sweeney Cyclone
Hills, Rev. A. M.	Updegraff, Joseph
Jackson, C. P.	Wallace, E. E.
Lane, Geo. E.	Whitman, G. W.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE GUESTS OF TIME.

See where the fingers of celestial light
The curtains of the morning draw apart,
And, scattering the jewels of the night,
The New Year glory makes its jocund start!

And there where white tipped mountains pierce the clouds,
Or there, where purling waters lace green vales,
The newborn moments race in sportive crowds
And gayly mock the lost year's echoing wails.

Yet they are children hearted who but feel
The thrill of pleasure and the living zest,
Nor hear a holy diapason steal
To tell possession what was once possessed.

For, as the things that men have lived and thought
Still mingle with the things they live and do,
The precious holdings that the old year taught
The heart must keep as sacred as the new.

The roses plucked when summer breezes played
Have perished, but have left their perfume sweet
To soothe the weary who have wayward strayed
And bear the dust of sorrow on their feet.

Hushed are some lips that when the spring was young
Were swift with kisses and with whispered jest.
Dumb are some voices that the birds outsung,
And feet that never tired with running rest.

The New Year comes triumphant in its pride
And sings defiance to the world of care.
But let bold youth not wholly set aside
The wan graybeard who served us passing fair!

For, lightly tho' we speed the parting friend
With hearts that will to greet the coming guest,
We sometimes learn before the evening's end
They quit us earliest who loved us best.

So drink the glass of gladness on its round
In dear remembrance of the joys that were,
And let our laughter take melodious sound
From sweet regrets that memory may stir.

The old year does not, but within the halls
Where fancy holds her fetes finds constant place
And sits with kindred where the firelight falls
To clothe with beauty each slow aging face.

There when we will we may his friendly smile
Invoke to light the gloom of some sad hour
And at his knees in every isle
Our souls from grim despair's despotic power.

Nay, bard, who sang so sadly of his death,
The old year dies not, nor can ever die,
And, though we breathe with joy the New Year's birth,
Full oft the old shall claim a wistful sigh.
—Chicago Inter Ocean.

WEDDED IN HEAVEN.

Deep snow covers the north of France. The thermometer is almost at zero. The cold is intense, but the heart of the people is burning redhot with indignation and a desire for vengeance on the invaders of their hearths and homes. Poor souls! Little do they know of the state of affairs of their new unhappy country. They do not even stop to inquire, but look upon Gambetta as a god

After the disaster of Sedan and the surrender of Metz, "La Pucelle," the German Army of the North is covering the siege of Paris, not yet surrendered. It is under the command of General von Goben, whose headquarters are at Amiens, commanding the line of the Somme and guarding the road to Paris. The command of the French Army of the North has fallen to General Faidherbe, if the term army can be applied to some 60,000 men composed of the depots of different line regiments quartered at Lille, Douay and Cambrai, stragglers from other corps, Mobiles, franc-tireurs, one solitary squadron of dragoons and an artillery composed mostly of fortress guns. But Faidherbe was a brave soldier and a capable general, one of the few, alas! for France. Already at Bapaume he had nearly compelled the Germans to evacuate Amiens and abandon the line of the Somme when darkness came on, and the advantage he had gained was lost by re-enforcements arriving during the night, and it is immediately after this action that our story commences.

The billeting of the German troops in and around Amiens had been heavy and the burden grievous to bear, but to none so disastrous did it prove as to Captain de Monceaux, a retired cavalry officer who had fought with distinction at Magenta and Solferino. A fine specimen of the old French soldier was Alfred de Monceaux. With the courage of a lion he combined the heart of a woman. He resided in a pretty little cottage in the outskirts of Amiens, on the Bapaume road, and his household consisted of a son, then with his regiment under Faidherbe, his only daughter, Louise de Monceaux, and a faithful servant, Suzanne. At 18 years of age Louise was certainly the most beautiful girl in the arrondissement. She was idolized by her father and spoiled and petted by Suzanne. It was on Nov. 29, 1870, the battle of Amiens having taken place on the previous day, the dull evening had closed in with a heavy fall of snow. The captain and his daughter had just seated themselves at their humble supper, the old man with a sad, grave expression on his face, his daughter pale and nervous, when the tramping sound of footsteps outside caused them both to start. Then came a heavy knock at the door. They both rose to their feet.

"Come in," said the captain, drawing himself up to his full height

The door opened, and a sergeant of the Fifty-seventh Prussian regiment entered. The moment he caught sight of the captain instinct made him salute

"Pardon, monsieur," he said in tolerable French, "but an officer, his servant and three horses are quartered on you. They will arrive shortly."

"I have only four rooms, sergeant. One is occupied by my daughter, one by myself, and the third by my servant, and there is this room. I have no stabling."

"Sorry, but must obey orders." And the sergeant produced a piece of chalk, marked the door, saluted and left.

For a moment there were consternation and exclamation. Then Louise burst into tears, speedily followed by Suzanne

"Come, come," said the old soldier, forcing a smile. "Remember, Louise, you are a soldier's daughter. This is war, and we cannot make war with rosewater."

"Oh, my father, what will these wretches do? They will insult us!"

"Not while I am here, my child."

"They will murder us," sobbed Suzanne.

"Now, don't be foolish, but let us rather think what to do."

Finally it was thus arranged: Louise was to give up her room to the officer and with Suzanne take possession of her father's room. The private was to have Suzanne's room, and a bed was to be made up for the captain in the lumber room under the roof. Scarcely had these arrangements been completed when another knock sounded at the door, and on the invitation to enter the latch was lifted, and a tall cavalry officer, enveloped in a long blue greatcoat, entered, followed by a hussar bearing some baggage.

"I am sorry to disturb you, sir," he said politely in excellent French, "but I am told I am billeted here. The major gave me to understand that you were an old soldier who had seen much service. You will, therefore, understand that—that"—

"Perfectly, sir, and I will endeavor to make you as comfortable as my poor little cottage will permit. I am entirely at your orders. As to your horses, I regret that"—

"Hearing you had no stabling, I have arranged for them close by, so please do not distress yourself. My name is Rudolph von Armsdorf, lieutenant in the Seventh King's hussars. May my servant place my baggage in the room I am to occupy?"

The distinguished courtesy of manner and soft voice of the Prussian hussar at once made a favorable impression on the captain, who proceeded to show the way, followed by the soldier servant, a good natured looking, stupid fellow.

"This is the best I can do, sir," said the captain, showing him into Louise's room. "I will now go and have some supper prepared."

"Pray, monsieur, oblige me by doing nothing of the kind. The events of yesterday and the occupation of today must have much disturbed every one here. I discovered a restaurant on my way and have had a good meal."

As the captain descended the narrow stairs he was much exercised. Surely the stories he had heard of the brutality of these Prussians must be exaggerated. In his day when a town was taken possession gave an almost unbridled license. There was no question of civility. Simply might made right.

He found Louise and Suzanne, very pale and trembling, in the sitting room and told them his impression as to their unwelcome visitors, which went far to tranquilize their fears. While conversing the heavy tread of descending footsteps was heard, and Rudolph von Armsdorf, in the red uniform of the king's hussars, entered the room. Exceedingly handsome he looked—tall, fair and manly, with a clear blue eye and sweet expression. As he bowed there was an astonished look upon his face.

"My daughter Louise, monsieur—lieutenant"—

"Von Armsdorf. At your service, mademoiselle." Then, turning to the captain, he said: "Sir, I fear you have deprived mademoiselle of her room. I must insist that you permit me to bivouac here on this couch, and tomorrow I will make other arrangements, leaving my name on your door as a protection."

Louise looked up shyly. Surely she had never seen so handsome a man. He could even compare with her brother Henri.

"My servant desires to know if he can be of service in the kitchen. Perhaps your maid will make him understand, although he speaks only a few words of French."

The matter being explained to Suzanne, she suddenly lost her fears, and presently there was much laughter heard from the kitchen.

Rudolph fell asleep dreaming of Louise, and Louise could not sleep for thinking of him.

And so the days went by, these two young people being continually in one another's society, until at last liking fell into loving. What could they do, these two poor things, helpless in the hands of the god of love! And so it fell out that they plighted their troth with the consent of the captain, who was as much delighted as any one, and it was decided that when the war was over they were to be married. Certainly no officer in the First army was so happy as Rudolph von Armsdorf, and certainly no girl in the department of the Somme so joyous as Louise de Monceaux. Perhaps it was the terrors of war and the uncertainty of daily events which drew those two young hearts closer together—her wild fears for his safety when he went on duty to the front, his anxiety for her welfare until his return.

The new year had scarcely commenced when intelligence was received that Faidherbe, with every available man, had occupied Bapaume, about 12 miles from Amiens, and that his advance posts were at Querrieux, some two miles nearer. That morning Rudolph had been decorated with the Iron Cross, the proudest distinction that a German soldier can earn, and it was in high spirits and with beating heart that he galloped back to Louise to exhibit that much sought for decoration. While the little party were seated in the parlor speculating as to how long France would continue to wage a seemingly useless war they were disturbed by an orderly galloping up to the little garden gate.

"Orders, I suppose," said Rudolph, rising and going out. He did not return for some minutes; then the orderly galloped away. When he entered the little room, his face had a strange look, which the eyes of love at once perceived. The story was soon told. Faidherbe was advancing on Amiens, there was to be a reconnoissance that afternoon, and the king's hussars were to lead it. Louise was inconsolable and was at last carried up stairs by her lover in a swoon. There was no time to delay, already the bugle had sounded, and tearing himself away Rudolph jumped on his charger and joined his regiment.

Two hours afterward the sound of heavy and continued firing, with the occasional boom of a gun, was distinctly borne to the ears of Louise and her father. Terrible were the moments as they went slowly by. Would her father go and get some news? Yes, the old captain would. He went on his errand. It was now dark. Except an occasional shot, nothing was to be heard. Louise sat in a sort of stupor. How long she sat thus she never knew. She was aroused by the sound of stealthy footsteps, the latch was gently lifted, and a dark figure stole in

"Father, is that you?" she cried, starting up.

"Hush, Louise, for God's sake! It is I—Henri. Pull to the shutters."

"Henri, my brother!" And the next moment they were in one another's arms. "How came you here, dear? What has happened?"

Then he told her how there had been a sharp skirmish, that he had been taken prisoner, but that upon entering Amiens he had escaped in the darkness and come to his home for shelter

"Faidherbe," he continued, "advances on Amiens tomorrow and soon the city will be ours and those dogs of Germans in full retreat."

"But, Henri, we have an officer quartered here. He may be back at any moment. You must fly!"

"Well, I don't want to be shot as a spy, so give me something to eat, and I'll be off. I shall easily get back. It's as dark as pitch. Get a light and go outside and keep watch. Don't call any one."

A good meal was soon before him and as rapidly dispatched. Then, taking a stout stick, he called Louise. She came in and carefully closed the door.

"Goodby, my little sister," he said, embracing her, while she put her arms round his neck and kissed him. At this moment the door was thrown open, and Rudolph stood at the door, rooted to the spot.

For a few seconds there was a dead silence—Louise pale as death, her brother haughty and erect, Rudolph like a statue. Then the door closed, and the latter rode into the room. Never before had Louise heard that soft voice utter such metallic tones. The words seemed to drop from his lips like ice.

"I regret," he said, "having disturbed this tender interview. You, sir, are within our lines doubtless to obtain information. Were I to do my duty I should at once arrest you, but after what I have seen my conscience would revolt against such a proceeding. I give you five minutes to make good your escape. If at the end of that time you are found here, your blood be upon your own head," and without a look at Louise he turned and left the house. As the door closed Louise gave a piercing cry and sank at her brother's feet. There was no time to lose; so, laying her gently upon the couch, he quickly left the cottage and was soon lost in the darkness.

On the next day was fought the battle of Querrieux, one of the most stubborn of the northern conflicts. Rudolph, who had been attached to the general's staff as extra aid-de-camp, was everywhere, exposing himself under the hottest fire, his brain burning like a volcano and his heart feeling like ice. It was 3 o'clock. Neither side had gained any advantage. The Germans doggedly held the village of Querrieux, while the French held the opposite side of the ravine, only a small stream dividing them. Then the advanced line of the French was strengthened, and they once more attempted to drive the Germans out of the village. The Fifty-seventh, who held it, had become short of ammunition and were sullenly retiring, firing their last cartridges. It was at this moment Rudolph dashed in among them.

"What is this?" he cried. "There is the enemy in front, not behind you."

"We have no more ammunition," said an old sergeant.

"Ammunition!" he cried, springing from his horse. "You have your bayonets," and drawing his sword he cried, "Follow me!"

The French had now gained the bottom of the street and were advancing at the double. Just then a light form was seen to speed out from one of the little side streets, followed by an old man who could not keep up with her. It was Louise. Swiftly she made her way to Rudolph's side

"Rudolph, my love, Rudolph, I am here"

For one moment he paused; then the French sent in a heavy volley, and Rudolph, staggering back, fell to the ground. In a moment she was on her knees by his side, his head pillowed on her lap, covering his face with kisses, while shot and shell whistled and screamed around them.

"Rudolph, Rudolph, speak to me!" she moaned, while the blood from his chest spurted with each labored breath over her. "My God, he is dying! Will no one help me?" Then the glassy eyes opened, and a strange light came into them as they met those of Louise.

"Louise!" he faintly murmured.

Then she bent down and kissed his lips, whispering, "It was my brother you saw, Rudolph."

A bright smile passed across the face of the dying soldier, and with the name of his beloved on his lips he expired in her arms. Then came a cruel volley, the bullets hurtling up the narrow street. There was a wild scream, and Louise, shot through the heart, fell forward on her lover's body. Their marriage was in heaven.

* * * * * * *

It was a beautiful summer's eve. The glow of a rosy sunset streaks the western heaven, lighting up the tombstones in the churchyard of Amiens. The war is over. France, torn and trampled on, is reviving, but the dirge of the dead is still heard in the land. An old man, tottering and stooping, leaning on the arm of a bronzed officer wearing the uniform of the line, is picking his way among the crowded tombstones. Presently they arrive at a simple marble cross. On it is engraved: "January 15. Louise de Monceaux; Rudolph von Armsdorf. 1871."—London Sketch.

"First Footing" In Scotland.

In Scotland calling, or "first footing," was a ceremony of much importance, and so universal was the custom of visiting from house to house that a century ago in Edinburgh the streets were more thronged from 12 to 1 in the New Year's morning than at midday. As it was deemed unlucky to enter a house empty handed, the visitors bore with them cakes, cheese and bowls or kettles of "hot pint." As parties of friends met in the streets they exchanged cakes and buns and sipped each other's drink. It was also held everywhere to bring ill luck if anything were carried out of the house before anything was brought in:

Take out and take in,
Bad luck is sure to begin.
But take in and take out,
Good luck will come about.
—Selected.

New Year's Calls by Card Via the Mails.

The custom in France of sending one's visiting card to acquaintances on New Year's day is rapidly increasing. Even the establishment of a society for the suppression of complimentary visiting cards has been powerless against the progress of fashion. The French postoffice officials have made an interesting calculation on the subject. It is reckoned that in the department of the Seine alone, which, of course, includes Paris, 3,750,000 visiting cards were delivered by postmen on the 1st of January, 1881. The following year it had risen to 9,500,000, the year after to 13,000,000, and finally, in 1894, it reached nearly 15,500,000.—London Daily News.

New Year's Thoughts.

Let us now prepare for the new year with resolution.—Boston Herald.

Some men who think it necessary to turn over only one new leaf would not be any too reputable if they turned over the whole book of their past lives.—Baltimore American.

With the close of the year come the natural retrospect and reckoning of progress or failure. A look on the bright side is helpful.—Springfield Republican.

Events to Come.

"Wish you happy New Year."
"Many thanks, I'm sure."
"Many calls, as usual?"
"No, I think they're fewer."
Staring at the carpet,
Gazing at the walls,
Bless me, this is pleasant,
Making New Year's calls.

Home and woo the downy,
But your soul doth quake
At most fearful nightmares—
Turkey, oysters, cake—
While each laden horror
That your rest appalls
Cries, "Dear heart, how pleasant,
Making New Year's calls!"
—Philadelphia Times.

IRELAND'S GREAT GAME

Hurling Growing Popular In the United States.

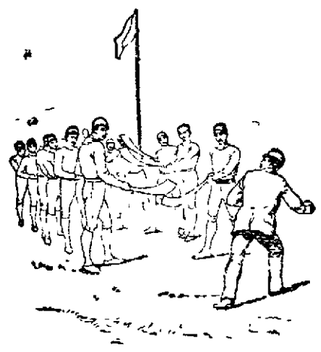
IT IS THE BASEBALL OF OLD ERIN.

About One Thousand Seven Hundred Clubs Annually Strive For the Championship of All Ireland, and Vast Crowds See the Contests—How the Sport Is Played.

Hurling is probably the most ancient athletic game now played. Its origin is lost in myths. It is to Ireland what baseball is to America, and considering the great number of Irishmen in the states it is surprising that it has not gained a greater hold here. Hurling as originally played in Ireland was an exceedingly rough and dangerous game, and few were the contests in which several players did not retire more or less dangerously injured.

The distressing famine of 1847 which overtook Ireland and the drainage of young blood in the following years by emigration killed off the pastime for many years. In 1884 however, the organization of the Gaelic Athletic association renewed interest in the old sport, and hurling became more popular than ever. The rules of the game were thoroughly revised and the brutal characteristics eliminated. This was done by having four umpires as well as a referee and allowing them almost arbitrary powers in cases of rough or foul play to retire the offender.

The wonderful hold the game has in Ireland may be gleaned from the fact that 1,700 clubs annually strive for the championship of "All Ireland." It may be wondered how the Gaelic Athletic associa-



BEGINNING THE GAME.

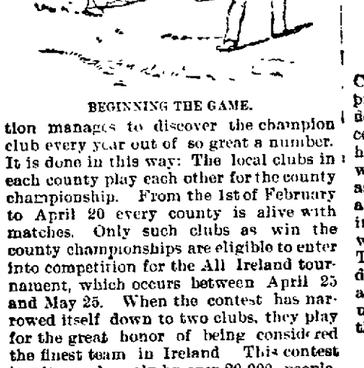
tion manages to discover the champion club every year out of so great a number. It is done in this way: The local clubs in each county play each other for the county championship. From the 1st of February to April 20 every county is alive with matches. Only such clubs as win the county championships are eligible to enter into competition for the All Ireland tournament, which occurs between April 25 and May 25. When the contest has narrowed itself down to two clubs, they play for the great honor of being considered the finest team in Ireland. This contest is witnessed yearly by over 20,000 people.

The game is played by 42 contestants, 21 on each side, although it can be played with as few as 14 men on a side. The field should be 200 yards long by 140 yards wide, and the ground should be marked off as in football. At each end of the field stand two goal posts, surmounted by a crossbar 10½ feet above the ground. The object of the game is to drive the ball between these goal posts and under the crossbar. If the ball be driven over the crossbar or over the goal line within 21 feet of either post, it counts one point

The ball is made of cork and woolen thread, covered with leather, and is not unlike a cricket ball. It should weigh about seven ounces. The hurley, or stick, used for driving the ball, is a piece of wood about 3 feet long and is curved at one end and flattened so as to afford a good surface to strike with. It should not weigh more than 2½ pounds. An expert player with one of these instruments can send the ball a distance of 150 yards. It can easily be imagined how in the excitement of a game an inexperienced or careless player may inflict a dangerous wound on an opponent.

The positions of the players are somewhat like those taken by football players. There are goalkeepers, half backs, right point covers, left point covers, wing men, centers and rushers. Their tactics, too, are often not unlike those employed in football, many famous teams having put in play the famous wedge movement.

When a game begins, seven men from each team line up the center of the field opposite one another. The umpire holds the ball and throws it between the players and thus puts it into play. The ball may be hit with the hurley or kicked, and if caught on the fly in the hand the catcher is allowed a free hit, or "puck," as it is called, and while taking it no opposing player may interfere with him. A player, however, may not run with the ball in his hand. Where any rule of the game is broken the referee is empowered to allow the opposing side a free puck. Any player



AN OLD TIME SCRIMMAGE.

been fouling an opponent may be retired, and in such a case no substitute may take his place. It is the strict enforcement of the rules and penalties that keeps the game free from all roughness and brutal playing. If the ball goes out of bounds over the side lines, the umpire puts it in play again by throwing it in from the spot at which it went out.

The game is usually played for an hour, each side playing for half an hour each way. In case of a tie at the end of an hour's play the tie is generally played off by prolonging the game for a certain length of time mutually agreed upon by the respective captains. The team wins which scores the greater number of goals. A goal counts for more than any number of points, which only count if the score be a tie, or no goals have been scored. When the ball is driven behind the goal line, it is put into play again by the goalkeeper, who has a free puck. Team work counts for a great deal in the success of a club, although there is plenty of room for individual play, the most successful teams being those which have made a feature of strategic teamplay, such as passing the ball from one to another.

The game first found favor in America in Chicago, where there are now 12 prosperous clubs belonging to the Illinois branch of the Gaelic Athletic association, which support hurling teams. The New York branch has taken up the sport during the last two years, and the several well known clubs have added a corps of hurlers to their football and other Gaelic games. The Irish-American Athletic club is said to have the best team in the vicinity of New York. The exhibition games and annual championship matches are generally played in Ridgewood, N. J.

St. Louis has five clubs which play the Gaelic games, and California boasts some very proficient teams. The Emmet club of San Francisco has among its active members some athletes who were very well known in Ireland as members of champion teams before they emigrated to this country. Last year Philadelphia and Boston, not to be behindhand, organized regular clubs, and there are teams playing the game throughout the country wherever Irishmen have congregated in numbers large enough to support a club. There is also said to be a club in Buenos Ayres.

Nearly all the well known Irish athletes, many of whom have made names for themselves on this side of the water, have been expert hurlers. The game is one that requires quickness of eye and plenty of activity and good judgment, and consequently athletes have found it a good medium by which to keep in training.

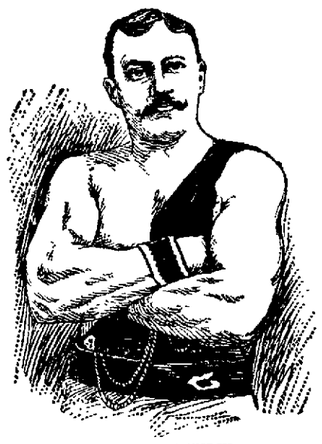
Many well known Irishmen have been stanch supporters of Gaelic sports, and have liberally aided the Gaelic association with their financial and moral support. Among others may be mentioned Michael Davitt, Dr. Croke, archbishop of Cashel, Tipperary, and the late Charles Stewart Parnell.

The game has a roseate future before it in the United States and will continue to have so long as it keeps all professionalism from its ranks. The fact that all the players are strictly amateurs is one of the main reasons of great success of the game in Ireland. For business men and others of sedentary habits it recommends itself, because it furnishes rare facilities for keeping in good physical condition without being too severe an exercise. It is too little known. Once the public has gained an insight into the good points of the game it can scarcely fail to become popular.

LEO. ETHERINGTON.

Strong Man Lundin's Mishap.

Hjalmar Lundin, an athletic young Chicago Swede who is winning fame as a professional strong man, narrowly escaped death during one of his performances recently. Lundin has lifted 3,500 pounds, he says, and has supported a platform with 22 men upon it. Such a trifling feat as bearing the weight of 20 heavy men on a plank consequently did not daunt him in the least. This was the feat Lundin was billed to perform at the North Side Turner hall, Chicago, not long ago. Lundin, face upward, took his position upon a mat on the stage, resting his weight upon his bent legs and upon his arms. In this position he resembled a human table,



HJALMAR LUNDIN.

the supports of which were his legs and arms. A small supporting trestle was placed upon his chest, and a very heavy plank some 20 feet long was balanced across the trestle.

One end of the seesaw thus formed was supported by a box while 20 men each weighing 150 pounds cautiously ranged themselves upon the plank. The box was then removed. Lundin's herculean frame was bearing the weight well when the men on the plank moved, destroying the balance. The stage is slightly inclined, and Lundin saw the plank and its ton and a half burden slip toward his head. At the same time the spectators who were intently watching his muscles saw the elbow joint of his right arm give. It bent, not outward and backward in the natural manner, but forward. The left arm followed. It looked as if both were broken. The plank sank on the prostrate man, and 20 men fell about him. The music stopped. Several women fainted, and the curtain dropped, with the spectators in a semipanic.

When Lundin saw the plank and its load slipping toward his face, he feared it would leave the trestle and crush his head. He made a desperate effort to heave the plank toward his feet and save his life and dislocated both his elbows in the attempt.

Not long ago Lundin was earning $1.50 a day carrying car wheels at Pullman. He could lift and carry more weight than six men could move and decided to become a professional strong man. It is not believed that Lundin's injuries will affect him permanently.

WINTER BASEBALL BRIEFS.

Next season Champion Corbett will captain an independent baseball nine.

Pitcher Jack Easton is now a motorman on an electric line at Oil City, Pa.

E. B. Talcott wants John M. Ward to succeed him as managing director of the New York club.

Anson has made a $100 bet with a Pittsburg crank that his Chicago Colts will beat out Pittsburg.

"Yale" Murphy is working in a Wall street office and is also studying medicine. Huyler Westervelt is also in business in Wall street.

Tom Parrott, the erratic pitcher, is making a weekly stipend blowing the kinks out of a cornet in one of the concert hall orchestras in Portland, Or.

The "more salary" campaign has opened. Pitcher Amos Rusie says that unless he receives $5,000 salary from the New York club next season he will not play ball at all.

THE GREAT AMERICAN RINGER.

Bob Kneebs Raced Bethel as Nellie Kneebs, but the Germans Caught On.

An American horseman who has won a great deal of unenviable international notoriety of late is Robert T. Kneebs of Sioux City. In 1885 Kneebs bred a filly that he called Bethel. She developed into a game race mare and in August, 1893, obtained a record of 2:16¼. Soon thereafter Kneebs went across to Europe with several trotters. In April, 1894, he appeared at the Berlin tracks with a bay mare that he called Nellie Kneebs, a maiden mare without record. Her performances were so unlike those of a green trotter that after the Hamburg meeting the German authorities took action in the matter. Kneebs was arrested and the winning career of the mare stopped. Kneebs asserted in his defense that Bethel, which mare Nellie Kneebs was said to be, was still in Iowa, but the strange part of the business was that Bethel, a good race horse in her class, had not appeared on any track in this country during the past season.

B. T. KNEEBS.

The Berlin racing authorities sent agents to America to investigate and asked the National and the American Trotting associations to help them in discovering whether Nellie Kneebs was Bethel or not. From its bearing on the future prospects of a German market for American trotters the case was very important, and the American Trotting association recently investigated the matter and decided that Nellie Kneebs was Bethel, as charged in Berlin. After an imprisonment of several months Kneebs secured $5,000 and promptly left for America before the identity of Nellie Kneebs was established.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

The Henley regatta of 1895 will be held on July 9, 10 and 11.

The Canadians are preparing for a brilliant season of ice trotting.

Fitzsimmons has done an unusually profitable theatrical business since he accidentally killed Riordan

Cornell and Pennsylvania will both send crews to participate in the Henley regatta, England, the coming season

The members of Cornell's '93 crew have been presented with medals in commemoration of their victory over Pennsylvania.

"Snapper" Garrison will do the starting at the St. Paul meeting next season. He has given up all hope of riding, as he weighs at present 138 pounds

"I will agree to concede Mr. Vignaux 1,000 in a 6,000 point game and will play him for any sum between $1,000 and $10,000," said Billiardist Ives recently.

Jack Everhardt, who polished off Stanton Abbott twice in succession, appears to be a likely candidate for lightweight honors. He is a native of New Orleans, of German parentage and 22 years of age.

It has been suggested that Thorne, Yale's new football captain, provide feather mattresses for opponents to fall on when he tackles them, if he wishes to avoid acquiring a reputation for being a rude person, such as his predecessor had.

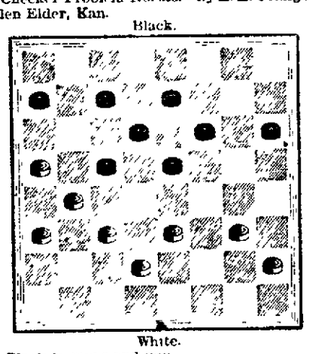
Emanuel Lasker proposes to remain in Europe for some time enjoying his prestige as chess champion of the world. True sportsmanship would seem to indicate that Lasker should promptly accept Steinitz's challenge for a second match.

Budd Doble, John H Wallace and John H. Shults are among the prominent trotting horsemen who have declared that harness meetings can be made to pay without betting, and that the trotting turf will be better off without pool selling.

CHECKERS AND CHESS.

Checker Problem No. 303.—By L. L. Granger, Glen Elder, Kan.

Black.

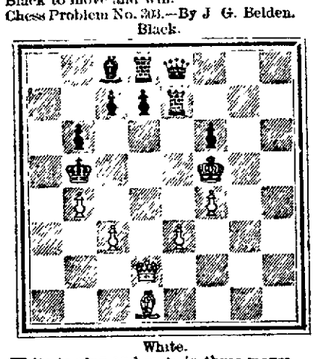


White.

Black to move and win.

Chess Problem No. 303.—By J. G. Belden.

Black.



White.

White to play and mate in three moves.

SOLUTIONS.

Checker problem No. 302:

Black.	White.
1..1 to 5	1..13 to 17
2..5 to 9	2..17 to 22
3..2 to 7	3..22 to 18
4..7 to 11	4..26 to 23
5..9 to 13	5..23 to 19
6..13 to 17	6..18 to 14
7..17 to 21	7..19 to 15
8..11 to 18	8..14 to 23
9..21 to 25	9..23 to 26

White wins

Chess problem No. 303:

White.	Black.
1..P to Q 7	Any
2..Kt or B mates	

Hands Off.

Why try to press back a side ache with your hand, as so many do, when an

Allcock's Porous Plaster

will not only relieve the pain but prevent its return. The best remedy known for weak back, strains, sprains, lameness and all local pains.

Beware in Mind—Not one of the host of counterfeits and imitations is as good as the genuine.

Allcock's Corn Shields,
Allcock's Bunion Shields,
Have no equal as a relief and cure for corns and bunions

Brandreth's Pills.

A safe and sure remedy for diseases arising from impurity of the blood.

Rheumatism Can be Cured

in but one way. The seat of the disease must be attacked; the root of the evil removed. Liniments can never cure it; so-called "blood purifiers" only bring disappointment. There is one successful remedy, and that is

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LA VILLE LABORATORY Co.

If your druggist does not keep ELIXIR RHEUMATIQUE, write to La Ville Laboratory Co., Springfield, Ohio, for full particulars. If you mention this paper and send the names of two rheumatics, "Womankind," a handsome 16-page paper will be sent you three months free.

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GOSSIP OF STAGE FOLK.

The Many Devices Employed to Obtain Passes.

INGENIOUS PLAN OF SOME BOYS.

They "Stand In" With the Man In the Billroom—The Embarrassing Rencontre of a Woman and Her Former Husband. Interesting Theatrical Gossip.

There is probably no calling in which so much of human nature may be seen as the theatrical "profession." People of all grades resort to every known method to get into places of amusement without paying. A prominent New York manager received a letter a few days ago from a Colorado man who happened to be in the city with his family. He mentioned that he had just at the close of the war written three plays which failed of production only because of the exceptionally hard times then prevailing. He closed with a modest request for passes for six, and, "with the

DEADHEADS IN THE BILLROOM.

hope that I may be able to reciprocate some day, I remain yours," etc. Doubtless the gentleman was disappointed, for he received no reply whatever.

Another individual presented his card at the box office window of a theater one night last week when money was actually being turned away. He wanted two seats. The house manager looked at the card. It bore the inscription, "—— ——, assistant boss canvassman —— & ——circus." He was indignant because he did not get the seats and went away muttering something about not "recognizing the profession."

The average individual would rather go to a performance on a pass, the securing of which involved $10 worth of trouble, than to pay $1 or $1.50 and be under obligations to no one. I know a fellow who, some time ago, was radically cured of passomania. He was anxious to see a certain play, and as a means to that end obtained an introduction to the manager of the theater That individual was very urbane, and, to use the vernacular, was "onto the game" of the free ticket fiend. He inquired if he would like to see the show that night and was immediately asked to have something He consented—as theatrical men and most other men usually do The couple entered a high toned "cafe," and the manager, in response to the question "What'll it be?" said that he felt as though he could punish a small cold bottle of champagne. This was ordered. It cost $2.

After the sparkling beverage had been absorbed, and they had walked to the door, the pass crank observed, "Er—ah—about those seats for tonight?" with an interrogative vocal inflection

"Oh, yes," responded the theatrical manager, pulling a notebook from his pocket, "I'll make a memorandum of it and get the treasurer to hold them for you. Will you pay me now, or give the money to the treasurer?"

There was a gasping out of something about having forgotten a previous appointment for that evening, and a virulent case of free-ticket-ulosis had been permanently cured.

About the most unique, though perhaps reprehensible, method of getting into a theater without paying, of which I have ever heard, is in daily, or rather nightly, use in a certain theater in this city. The billroom in that house is on the same floor as the gallery. A particular crowd of boys, who are friends of one of the posters, are admitted through this room to the rear of the portieres separating the gallery proper from one of the numerous exits which the fire commissioners require, but which no one would think of using in case of real danger.

There the lads remain until the lights within the theater are turned up as the doors are opened As soon as the first rush into the gallery occurs, the lads push the portieres aside and mingle with the paycrowd in a promiscuous scramble for the best seats.

This practice should be condemned on two grounds. In the first place, it is dishonest in that it keeps from the proprietor of the theater the money which the boys would otherwise pay for admission, the only beneficiary being the bill poster, who manages by this means to keep himself well supplied with rolled cabbage leaves, labeled cigars. In the second place, the association of boys with a man who will lend himself to that sort of thing manifestly exercises a pernicious effect upon the morals of the former, who are permitted to lounge about the billroom smoking coffin nails, alias cigarettes, and listening to anecdotes which would be terribly out of place in a parlor

It is a lamentable fact that the permanency of the marriage contract is not regarded as seriously as it should be by many theatrical people. Divorces for various causes, and sometimes for no cause at all, are regrettably frequent. This condition of affairs not unnaturally often results in strange meetings under embarrassing circumstances.

Early in the present season a manager employed an actress for a small part and at once dispatched her to a Harlem theater for her first rehearsal. That same afternoon she returned with the information that she had found herself in a very uncomfortable position, for at rehearsal she was shocked to learn that the man who played the opposite part to her was none other than the man from whom she had been divorced some months previously. She said that she could not afford to resign, and yet she felt that it would be unpleasant for her to be in the same company with her ex-husband. She wanted the manager's advice.

That gentleman was loath, in the circumstances, to dispense with any of that usually freely given commodity, and, like the girl in the play, asked for time to think it over. He evidently did not arrive at a solution of the problem, for next morning he appeared at his office with heavy eyes, which indicated a sleepless night. A moment later the ex-husband entered. The manager's breath came quicker. Here was a nice mess The actor approached and handed him a paper. It was his resignation. The magnate emitted a deep sigh of relief. The resigner bowed himself out. The Gordian knot had been cut.

Many odd things occur in connection with the stage. In a play presented here last season the leading man and leading woman were far from being friends. Whenever the opportunity offered, they would indulge in a spat. In one scene the man makes ardent love and is supposed to kiss the woman with warm passion on the lips. One night, when this point was reached, as he bent forward he whispered very ungallantly: "Turn your face sideways. I won't kiss you in the mouth again until you either have your teeth fixed or get a false set." Then the story goes that the "lady," stung to the quick, etc., turned, and throwing her arms about him murmured, "I love you!" at the same time biting him viciously upon the ear, while she inquired if he felt convinced that her teeth were in perfect working order.

A story, which is probably not true, is told of Miss Georgia Cayvan, the recently retired leading lady of the Lyceum stock company. It seems that the extra women were played by pupils of a school of acting One day, as they were seated in the greenroom of the theater, Miss Cayvan entered, and with a patronizing air remarked: "Good afternoon, young ladies. Well, I presume that every one of you hopes and expects some day to become a great actress." For some seconds silence reigned supreme. Then one little miss, who was looking over a copy of "Virginius" in remote corner, piped out: "Why, certainly we do, Miss Cayvan Don't you?"

Silence then did some more supreme reigning, besides which its former effort was as a mere drizzle.

What absurd exaggerations one finds in the New York newspapers with reference to coming theatrical productions! For instance, Miss Fanny Davenport's press agent stated that it cost her $40,000 to put "Gismonda" on Another attraction spent $18 000 on costumes, and it was not a spectacular affair at that Then still another is to have 40 horses on the stage at one time, while a fourth promises 100 extra people.

Most of these figures may be divided by two and still remain well outside the truth. The managers labor under the incomprehensible delusion that the public believes all this, when everybody else laughs at it. Still as one stretches it, the others feel that they must do the same thing in self defense as the theater goers are certain to discount any statement that may be printed, even though it be the truth. Thus the Munchausenism goes on with constantly increasing force, and it seems likely to continue indefinitely

By the way, a very funny thing occurred at one of the best theaters here recently. On the first night the audience was treated to a view of numbers of female supers dressed in the latest creations of the best man dressmakers of Europe. During the second week many of these people had disappeared, and the question that is now agitating the mind of the average woman is whether those magnificent costumes were hired for a few nights, or the manager simply withdrew the extra people to save the 75 cents or $1 a night salary which they receive.

The proprietor of one of the numerous attractions which now carry Pickaninny bands some time ago thought to augment the drawing powers of his show by adding a corps of "Plantation Singers," composed of "genuine ricefield bands," according to the bills, but in reality recruited from the

A PICKANINNY BAND REHEARSING.

dusky confines of Thompson street. One day the band was rehearsing while the grown up ricefielders were awaiting their turn. After one spasm of "Daisy, Daisy, Give Me Your Answer, Do," the white man who was in charge waved his baton, which in this case was an umbrella handle, and shouted wildly: "Stop, stop; that will never do. You'll shake the tacks out of the carpets, and the paint will be certain to drop from the scenery."

"Wah de mater wid dat?" demanded the 14 year-old leader and E flat cornet player of the Pickaninny band.

"Matter? Everything's the matter! It's wrong—all wrong. There's no feeling in it. You play too forte."

"Two-forty!" sneered one of the grown-up Thompson street ricefield contingent. "Two-forty! Why, dat's a reglar Salvator 1:35 clip. Wait till we begin ter sing. Den you'll hear some re-yul music."

Thus the green eyed monster finds his way through every branch of the noble profession of McCready, Garrick and Salvini. From that time forth the dark hued rivals did not speak as they passed by. In fact, they never passed by, except when it could not be avoided.

OCTAVUS COHEN.

New York.

The Chinese Invented Football.

According to Stewart Culin, the curator of the Museum of Archæology of the University of Pennsylvania, football originated with those beginners of everything, the Chinese. Mr. Culin is making an exhaustive study of games, ancient and modern, and has a curious and ancient drawing showing a personage in the dress of a prime minister playing football with a kuge, or noble, and two of their chamberlains. The time is somewhere in the tenth or eleventh century, but long before then the game was cultivated as an exercise suitable for the training of soldiers. About the eighth century it was introduced into Japan, where it became very popular. From these two countries it spread over the entire world.

Chinese Festivals.

China has a multitude of festivals and religious observances which give continuous employment to the priests. Only two of these have been transplanted to this country—the annual celebration of the new year in February and the harvest festival in the fall. The greatest festival not celebrated here is the feast of the lanterns, which occurs in March, but evidently has not been transplanted here because too near the New Year's festivities. The harvest festival is often in this country called the feast of the lanterns because of the prolific display of large and multicolored lanterns made at that time, but this is an error.—Philadelphia Press.

New Year's Charity.

There can be no better way to close the old year or to begin the new than by the practical remembrance of those in need—those to whom the old year has been one of poverty and suffering and to whom the new year, though it may bring hope, brings no immediate relief.

New Year's day is a day of hospitality. Let us extend this not merely to our friends, who can dispense with it, but to our brethren the poor, to whom a New Year's dinner would be a gift indeed.—Selected.

Early Saxon New Year's Customs.

The ancient Druids distributed as New Year's gifts among the early Britons branches of mistletoe cut with peculiarly solemn ceremonies. The early Saxons observed the festival of New Year's with feasts and gifts —Selected.

Persian New Year's Eggs.

The Persians celebrate the beginning of the year by exchanging presents of eggs.

THE LATEST MODELS.

BLOUSES, TEA GOWNS AND HOODS FOR THE LITTLE ONES.

Designs In Dresses That Are a Reminder of Dolls' Attire—New Blouse Waists. Handsome Hoods For Children—Directions For Making—Cost of Material.

(Special Correspondence.)

NEW YORK, Dec 27 —Some of the latest models and designs in dresses make one think of dolls, such as we see along toward the holidays in the show windows, marked "From Paris." The same stiff looking arrangement of the garments exists, and the human wearers appear to adopt the same uncompro-

CLOTH BLOUSE AND TEA GOWN

mising attitudes of the dolls. There was a lilac crepon tea gown in one window, where the skirt, instead of hanging in the natural soft folds of that material, was stiff, and, though perhaps stylish, very ungraceful. There was a pointed yoke of white velvet embroidered in gold, with an occasional black thread to give it depth. There was a frill of 10 inch cream Spanish lace gathered to the yoke all around, but shortened in the front The skirt was cut and fell in wide box plaits to the bottom In the front there were two box plaits laid from top to bottom, and these were overlaid with lace five-eighths of a yard deep. The sleeves were much puffed and ended with a band of the same and a fall of lace at the elbow. If I had a doll, I should copy that tea gown for it If I were a society woman, I should have one made just like it and give it to my enemy. But others found it beautiful, and that is why I mention it.

A Pretty Fancy.

The blouse is the vogue of all for woolen stuff, and often, too, it is seen in material of a frailer texture and in velvet. There is no denying that it is a pretty fancy and one likely to last longer than the serpentine waists. A very dressy and yet simple model was of tan colored vicuna. The blouse was gathered to a lace yoke, and this was bordered with a narrow line of black Persian. The puffed sleeves were draped up in a very stylish manner. The forearm was overlaid with lace, bordered with the fur The skirt buttoned down the right side with buttons covered with vicuna. Around the waist is a ruby velvet belt, with a rosette of the same. The blouse effect is obtained by having the waist gathered full and being two or three inches longer than the lining. This is sometimes done all around the waist, and other times it is cut to slope in front only. It is a matter of taste how it shall be done. The blouse front always looks very well when an Eton or figaro is put on over it. It then resembles a full vest. The lining to these waists should be snugly fitted in every case.

A Hood For a Little Girl.

If any loving little mother wants to give her dainty darling a New Year's present that shall be pretty, useful and acceptable, let her make one of these little hoods. I will tell her how. Take five-eighths of a yard of faille or ribbed silk of white or some delicate tint, or cashmere if she prefers, and lay it, folded, on the table. Slope up the bottom points slightly for the cape and slope the upper part a little more to form the crown. Then tack the lining inside and mark a place for the shirring across the lower part three inches from the bottom and run a ribbon through the shirred place to tie in the back. After having done this bind the lower edge or turn it in and fell it down neatly. The

A HOOD FOR THE LITTLE ONE

front part consists of a fold 2 inches wide of the material, stiffened Take the exact middle of this and the exact middle of the upper part of the hood and tack them together, and then put in plaits as large and deep as they will fall naturally across the top, leaving the sides plain.

A Question of Economy.

When the crown and front are sewed together and the inside felled down, sew a narrow band of fur around the cape and top and sew a ruching of crepe lisse or lace around the face, just under the fur. Then take one third of a yard of the silk, double it and plait it into a full alsatian bow, held in the center by a bit of fur. Strings to tie under the chin are now all that is necessary to make this one of the coziest and prettiest hoods that ever covered a curly little head It requires one yard of silk of ordinary width. If it is made of cashmere, five eighths would be sufficient, and more than enough, as the bow on the top would have to be of ribbon. Such a hood bought from one of the stores would cost about $6 or $8, according to the kind of fur. When the deft fingers of the mother make it, there is always a bit of this or that among the family treasures that would help reduce the cost; but, even buying good material, it should not cost her half the amount.

Brocade, velvet or velutina would be suitable, and one would be very pretty made of cloth, or could match the cloak. One made of old rose faille, with a border of Alaska sable, mink or swan's down, would be lovely. If the child is very fair, moss green, with almost any fur, would be very becoming. A dark one would be a picture in a ruby velutina. Coats for such little tots—that is to say, under 6—can be of almost anything. There are many rough surfaced goods, however, that are considered more stylish than anything else.

OLIVE HARPER.

CONCERNING HYPNOTISM.

Whether Its Influence Be Good or Bad, It Is Much In Evidence at Present.

(Special Correspondence.)

CHICAGO, Dec. 27 —Whether hypnotism as at present understood and practiced is a power, on the whole, for good or for evil is a mooted question, but the fact remains that the people, the press and the medical profession are giving much more attention to it and its discussion nowadays than ever before, and the general interest in the subject is greatly stimulated by such claims as that recently put forth by two girls of Eau Claire, Wis., that they had been put under hypnotic control against their wishes by a doctor of their acquaintance.

There are some persons who have not even yet concluded to accept hypnotism as a fact Very few of these doubters, however, are found among doctors who devote their time and attention to the treatment of nervous diseases. In fact, it would not be far from the truth to say that nearly every practitioner of note who makes a specialty of such disorders calls in the aid of hypnotic suggestion in his practice. Besides the recognized in many cities men who make excellent incomes as hypnotists pure and simple, their work being mainly confined to exhibitions, healing treatments and the instruction of others in the art of hypnoty. A hypnotist of this city with whom I talked recently said that his greatest concern was lest he should make an unwise selection of pupils.

"I recognize the fact," he said, "that hypnotism may be made an instrument of evil as well as of good, and I never take as pupils any who cannot bring unimpeachable references. You see that in the hands of unscrupulous or ignorant persons the power to hypnotize might be very dangerous indeed to society. I need not mention all the ways in which this danger might exist, but I know of several instances in which persons who have only half learned the art have succeeded in putting a subject to sleep all right, but have been utterly unable to awaken him again. One man, originally of a rather weak mind, was rendered permanently insane by such a failure on the part of the hypnotizer, and died in an asylum in Nebraska only a few weeks ago.

"One day lately a young man called on me here. He said he had studied hypnotism a little and for about a month had been traveling and giving exhibitions. He took a susceptible subject with him, of course, so that he should never be at a loss for some one to hypnotize, but was also in the habit of selecting subjects from among his spectators.

"'One night,' he said, 'I found such a subject who yielded very slowly—so slowly, in fact, that I was afraid that I should have to give him up. At last, however, he drifted away, and I was able to do wonders with him. When I wanted to release him, however, it was another matter. He would not rouse. By the time I had spent ten minutes trying to wake him I began to grow frightened, and those in the audience must have noticed as much. Finally a friend of the sleeping subject rushed up to the platform, grabbed the water pitcher from the stand and dashed its contents into the young man's face. He revived at once and seemed none the worse for his protracted trance, but I gave up the profession of hypnotism that night.'

"Now, it is quite possible," said the professor, when he had finished this story, "that this young man's subject was an expert in the art of shamming and was deceiving, though this is not likely, and it is a fact that the hypnotist must understand thoroughly how to remove the spell as well as how to impose it. Otherwise the most embarrassing, not to say dangerous, results are liable to follow at any time."

M. I. DEXTER

Runaway Stars.

There are a certain class of stars which fly through space with a velocity so enormous as to baffle every attempt to account for them. They are known to the investigators as "runaway stars" and are no longer reckoned as being among the phenomena of extreme rarity. One of these in the constellation of the Great Bear known as "Groombridge, 1830," long led the van of stellar speed, sweeping over at least 200 miles of space each second Professor Prichard has proved that the inconspicuous object called Cassiopeia is a sun 30 times more luminous than our own and that it is traveling at the prodigious rate of 800 miles per second Dr Elkins has found something more wonderful in the speed line in Arcturus, which is jogging along at 400 miles a second as a steady pace, but having strange bursts of speed, during which time its velocity is increased by about one fourth

Some of these runaways fly along in pairs and are therefore supposed to be connected by some invisible "bond of union" This presumption was first advanced some 25 years ago and is even now being investigated by the leaders in astronomical work.

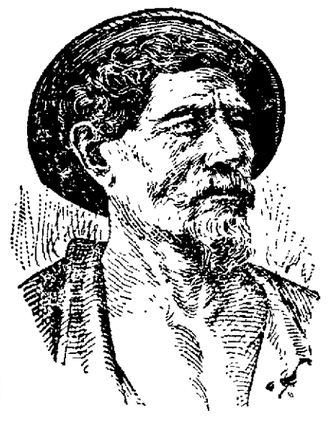
HOLIDAYS IN ITALY.

HOW CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S ARE OBSERVED THERE.

All Go to the Cafes to Be Glad Together. The Songs, the Festivals and the Flowers—A Milanese Christmas—The Holy Child—Buoni Auguri.

(Special Correspondence.)

ROME, Dec. 19.—It is a great custom in Italy to spend the Sunday and holiday afternoons at the cafes and osterie in and about the city. The Italians are a sociable race They seek companionship in their joys as well as their sorrows. All go to the public cafes to be glad and merry together. The well to do shopkeeper and his family, the workman in his holiday clothes, the laborer with his sunbrowned skin and his toil hard-



ITALIAN TYPE

ened hands, his clothes bespattered with mud; the peasant, the moneti, with their women laden with jewelry and flaunting colors, all crowd about the tables of an osteria laughing, chatting, singing, joking, drinking. Perhaps a singer or dancer of local fame is dancing to the music of a mandolin, dancing with all the freedom and abandon of the happy Italian nature

And amidst all the opening of bottles of bibite mescinate prepared by numerous drafts of the red hued Italian wine of the rich yellow Marsala, a little dark eyed beggar maid, holding the hand of a blind fiddler may be peering wistfully in, and with a little voice, like a moan of anguish, piping out.

Sta chiuso Piero
I guai in agguato
(What, sir, is the little guitarist here
Sorrows will pass away.)

A Season of Good Will.

During the annual festival that stirs the heart of all Christendom the shops are closed, and images of the Virgin in walks and niches and churches are crowned and bedecked with masses and garlands of flowers Uniformed boys and liveried servants hurry about the streets with presents and tributes of affection in the form of the ever welcome flowers. The cafes are trimmed with palms, green vines and blooming plants. At each guest's plate is a prettily decorated card which serves as a gentle reminder that the offer of a lira or two would not be taken amiss by the waiter who has patiently served one through the year

Even the beggar forgets to pose in his usually melancholy attitude and smiles in anticipation of a generous alms from the happy throng.

Occasionally bands of men called pifferari come down from the mountains, wander about the streets, and pausing before images of the Virgin, at street corners, under balconies, they play weird, sweet strains of music on their Arcadian pipes or piffero. Their costume is odd and picturesque, consisting of a sugar loaf hat, with red bands about it, blue jacket, goatskin breeches and sandals fixed to the feet with crossed leather thongs. The sugar loaf hats serve as contribution boxes for the pennies that are freely showered into them. For nine days previous to Christmas they wander about playing their curious, sweet melodies, and singing a melancholy tune, which is interrupted now and then by a chanted hymn to the Virgin. This is called the "Novena"

Troubadour Music.

I remember the first and only time I saw these fast disappearing relics of a long line of troubadours I was strolling about one snowy Christmas morning when my attention was arrested by the sound of faint, melancholy music. I found my way into the narrow street whence it emanated and there beheld the pifferari Their music entranced me I followed them from street to street and house to house and only left them at last from pure physical exhaustion. After resting awhile I went out again to find them and listen to the music, the strains of which still linger in my memory, never to be forgotten. But they were gone, and although I spent several other Christmases in Italy I never again came across the pifferari

There are sweetmeat stalls on almost every corner. They consist of a counter with steps lined with calico and fringed in front and at the sides with bright red cloth edged with a stripe of gold. On the counter and steps are all the toys and sweets necessary for a jolly Christmas. There are panpatih and panetone, yellow breads with raisins in, substitutes for plum pudding, nougat and torroni and all the sweetmeats appropriate to the season

Well do I remember my first glimpse of the Milanese Christmas dainty—panetone. I was passing along a narrow street when, in glancing into a dirty courtyard, I saw hundreds of the large round loaves placed on the ground to rise, nothing between them and the stone paving except a thin board. People were passing in and out, hucksters and servants and dirty children, while several cats were amiably sunning themselves in a warm spot

One of these selfsame loaves afterward found its way to our table, a gift from the baker. A little later, divided exactly in two, it furnished happiness in the families of the two little servants. Had I not seen its lowly origin I might have eaten it with relish, as I afterward learned that it is quite delicious.

It is the custom in many houses to erect presepe—scenes representing the nativity—the Holy Child, the ox and ass, whose breath is supposed to warm it the Virgin, Joseph, the shepherds bringing presents, all represented by little clay figures. These presepe are a source of great pleasure to the children, and for months before they begin to save their pennies to buy the little clay figures Sometimes the presepe are very elaborate affairs, but in the homes of the poor they more nearly resemble the actual occurrence of 2,000 years ago.

All Expect a Present.

Every one in Italy asks for and expects a Christmas present. Every one who has rendered the least and most insignificant service through the year appears on Christmas morning, doffs his cap and—waits. The telegraph boy who may have delivered one telegram, the postman, the registered letter man, the newsboy, the man who brings the coal, the one who empties the dust bin and, aye, even the debt collector who has "called so often to have that little bill settled." Each servant including the porteress in the lodge, expects from 25 to 50 francs. One must have a full purse, give and give freely at Christmas time.

"Buona festa" say the Italians, and "Merry Christmas" say we

Once on a time there was a goddess called Strena, who was the patroness of youth, health and strength There was a temple dedicated to this goddess in Rome, and the gardens about the temple were filled with hygienic plants, more especially the verbena, which possesses extraordinary health giving properties. In every courtyard and every garden in Rome the verbena flourished. Outside and inside, houses were decorated with it. On the first day of the year the priests of Strena's temple were wont to distribute sheets and slips of this highly prized little plant to the people. Young men at tournaments who were victorious over their opponents received a verbena wreath as a reward of valor. Great ceremony attended the distribution of the plant on New Year's day, and all who received it were said to have received a strenna—New Year's gift.

As Rome advanced in civilization the modest little strenna of verbena became transformed into flowers, fruit and cakes covered with gold leaf, toys, trinkets and jewels. And thus originated the custom of New Year's gifts.

Pay of Schoolmasters.

Occasionally in Italy today one sees on old castles or palaces large horns at each side of the principal entrance. Bulls' horns were placed in the halls and at the doors of their houses for passersby to fill with gifts on New Year's day—cloves for young girls, cakes for old people, birds and stuffed animals.

Schoolmasters in the olden time received no regular pay for their services, but each pupil was expected on the first day of the year to present them with a gold rod, in return for which they received a kiss.

Another Roman custom that survives today is to give a supper on New Year's eve No lights or fires, however, are allowed, nor is any one permitted to speak until after the clock has sounded 12. Then suddenly the house is illuminated, the bells set ringing and the musical instruments played, while every one sings or shouts, "Enviva!" After that the host and guests silently count any silver money they have about them. No gold is visible, for that brings bad luck.

NOONDAY REST.

"Buoni auguri" salute the Italians, and "Happy New Year" salute we.

ALICE MARBLE.

Care of the Hands.

Pretty nails on a well cared for hand are as distinctive of fine habits as white teeth and well groomed hair. For women who cannot afford the ministrations of a professional manicure the New York Sun suggests that one's finger nails be not only trimmed but polished every day, not so much for the fine brilliancy the chamois and powder give, but for the qualities of elasticity, color and healthier growth the process and powder encourage. Always after bathing the hands and when drying them the skin, so apt to grow upon the nail, should be gently pushed back, never scraped or cut To whiten and clean from stains pure white vinegar is the best application. Lemon juice merely shrivels and yellows the surface, and only once a month it is good to wash one's hands in a bath of warm water and ammonia, for, used more frequently the ammonia, that whitens the nails to a pretty pearl tint, also makes them painfully brittle. For shaping and trimming one's nails a pair of curved blade scissors that must never be put to any other use are best their good offices to be followed by a careful leveling of the raw edges with sandpaper of a particular quality sold by the manicures.

Lamb Chops Saute.

Put a piece of butter into a frying pan, and when hot lay in the chops, rather highly seasoned with pepper and salt. Fry them until thoroughly done, but not too brown. Should gravy be required, pour off the greater part of the fat and then stir in half a tablespoonful of flour. Stir until the flour browns; then add a gill of broth or water, an ounce of fresh butter and the juice of half a lemon. Stir until the sauce becomes rather thick, pour over the chops and serve.

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THE INDEPENDENT.

WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1868.
DAILY FOUNDED IN 1887

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,
INDEPENDENT BUILDING,
18 North Erie St., — Massillon, O.

Telephone No. 60.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1895

It is very fashionable at present to argue learnedly in favor of a Greater New York, Greater Pittsburg, Greater Cleveland, and so on. It is most important, however, that there should be a Greater Massillon. We want West Brookfield to come in, and we want our crooked and ill shapen city squared up.

THE INDEPENDENT congratulates the Canton Repository upon starting the new year by recommending that the treasury shortage be made good THE INDEPENDENT predicted as much several weeks ago. The Repository's impulses are usually good. THE INDEPENDENT was sure it would swing around if only given time.

During the year 1894 there were 775 marriage licenses granted in the Stark county probate office. This is a slight increase in the number granted in 1893. Two hundred and thirty estates were administered, a gain of twenty over 1893, and ninety-seven guardians were appointed. Thirty-nine assignments were recorded during the year.

The National Suffrage Association will meet in Atlanta, Ga., on January 31st, continuing in session during the first week in February. The women of Georgia are waking up to the suffrage question, and their feelings may be gathered from this extract from their leaflet:

"All persons, of either sex, who admit the justice of women's demand to be raised above the political level of minors, lunatics, idiots, felons and traitors, with whom they are classed by the constitution of Georgia, are cordially idvited to become members of the Georgia Woman Suffrage Association The youth outgrows at twenty one his political disability; the lunatic may be restored to reason; the alien naturalized; the felon, however low his crime, pardoned and restored to his full rights as a sovereign voter; but the one unpardonable crime under the constitution of Georgia is the crime of being born a woman."

THE INDEPENDENT is informed, in the way of gossip, that the New Year will see a new management in control of the Canton News-Democrat, General Sherwood retiring in favor of a purchaser who is financially sustained by Senator Brice. Mr. Brice is looking after his senatorial fences and finds them in bad repair. The fact that Mr. Brice wants a paper in Canton leads other Democrats to want one, too, so there is a remote prospect for a rival Democratic organ. Then it is also said that two enterprising young men, backed by Col. Conger, are going to launch a new Republican paper at Canton. Col. Conger has a number of fish to fry, and proposes to carry the war against Governor McKinley into Africa. Of course every business consideration is against such ill advised projects. The Repository and the News-Democrat will always be the newspaper fortresses of Canton, and there is no genuine field for others. Political ventures are rarely successful as such, and are as expensive as they are futile. The present Canton papers compare favorably with other papers printed under like circumstances. They have grown out of local necessities and aspirations, and are unlikely to perish in the newspaper cemetery where many "long felt wants" find early graves.

THE ARBITRATORS' AWARD.

It is gratifying to know that so staunch and level-headed a friend of the miners as the Newman correspondent, approves of the recently expressed sentiments of THE INDEPENDENT, on the mining situation. The correspondent tempers his approval, however, with a denial of the unanimity of the award, and a declaration in favor of the boycott THE INDEPENDENT is inclined to think that the Newman writer has misconceived the attitude of the three arbitrators toward the recent trial. Otherwise he would perceive how illogical is the act which condemns Messrs. Bladdin and Kerrush, and praises Mr. Kuhn, who declared that the operators had presented the better case, yet also sustains the miners' officers, who, according to Mr. Kuhn, made up an argument so weak that he was obliged to vote against it, as his sworn duty, in spite of his privately formed opinions of a more or less opposite character.

This is where the miners have wronged themselves in the eyes of the public. Looking at the matter from their own standpoint, if the general officers made the best and strongest plea, Mr. Kuhn should have been condemned with his fellow judges. If Mr. Kuhn was right, then the other arbitrators should be sustained for obeying the instructions of the statements. Finally, if the miners' case was not as convincing as it might have been, then the general officers should not have been so warmly upheld. The resolutions contradict each other hopelessly

The award was unanimous, in spite of Mr Kuhn's disagreement with the verdict. He approved of it because, as he said, it was founded on the better evidence, and his disapproval was a personal expression, based upon considerations not presented in the case. As to the boycott, THE INDEPENDENT maintains that the motives of the three arbitrators are known, absolutely, only to themselves, and condemnation which proceeds from a judgment of a mental operation that can only be surmised, is un-American and unfair. And, in any event, if organized labor causes it to be known that arbitrators who decide against them are going to be held up to ridicule, contempt, and retaliated upon, it will be pretty hard in the future to find men willing to serve as such. If arbitration is a pernicious device, the Massillon miners have made a splendid assault upon it.

There is a time coming when the miners will be a better paid and more contented class of men. Let us hope that it is not far off, and that the approaching day has not been postponed.

SOME NEW YEAR THOUGHTS.

The season is at hand when the most of us look very carefully into our bank accounts, file away our old letters, and felicitating ourselves on the past, plunge prayerfully into the future The retrospect depends a good deal on the individual who looks at it. Children of hope who can be "passing rich on forty pounds a year," are undismayed by the past, and optimistic in considering the future, while those who cultivate the gospel of despair find no lack of raw material to reflect upon The average is therefore quite satisfactory.

The rounding out progress of Massillon as a community, has continued satisfactorily during the twelve months past, and the theory has been gaining ground that it is quite as important to a city to cultivate the graces and amenities of civilized life, as the acquisition of smoke stacks. The smoke stack is, of course, highly desirable, but it is not everything, nor always to be had. On the other hand there never was a town that could not be made cleaner, brighter and better. The love of public order, architecture, pictures and books is all due to education None of us can get too much of it, and it is amazing to think how one step invites another.

For instance, the destruction of the barbarous fence compels a degree of attention to the domain within the imaginary line, and that in turn, offers contrast to the street, and encourages greater activity among those whose charge it is. This, of course, is to an extent a theory that the street department does not absolutely sustain, but there are moments when even the present obliging official rouses himself to his responsibility, so that on the whole the theory holds good.

Though lacking a commercial center that commands admiration, and though handicapped by aggressive wire stretching corporations, Massillon's residence streets are becoming more and more beautiful, and the element of taste—taste that does not depend merely upon money for its gratification, is manifested in correct designs, harmonious colors, shapely trees, and smoothly shaven lawns. All this is educative. It helps to a popular appreciation of such buildings as the new Methodist Episcopal church, the new state hospital structures, and the new residence of Mr. McClymonds The latter is more than all else a work of art, and the enjoyment of it is for all who have eyes that drink in gratefully the product of centuries of thought, worked out in stone. These are among the new things of the year, and there are very few people who cannot recall some personal effect of contact with such elevating surroundings.

It is said in the bookstores of this town that the demand for good editions of good books has grown wonderfully of late years. There is less call for trash, and an enormous absorbent capacity for the high class periodicals that are now so low in price that none need be deterred from keeping abreast of this busy world. So that, while the people are seeing, and doing, they are also thinking. THE INDEPENDENT would like to see the town of Massillon have an individuality all its own. This, of course, can be obtained. There is no reason why it should not be the best looking, best governed, and most intelligent city in the whole state.

Court House Notes.

CANTON, Jan. 2.—W. H. C. Hugus has been appointed administrator of the estate of William Hugus, late of Lexington township.

Marriage licenses have been granted to John C. Dennison and Cora E. Hann, Alliance; John C. Horning and Carrie Knox, Massillon; Jacob Grosman and Cora E. Neidigh, Paris; James Reed and Malvina Helms, West Brookfield; John Grabousky and Laura M. Bolender, Canton.

A Daily Paper Suspends.

A daily newspaper printed in the Sibila block, East Charles street, appeared on Monday for the last time, after a brief existence. The explanation was made that although the venture promised to be successful, inability to lease the plant made it inadvisable to continue.

It pays to advertise when you know just what you are getting.

THE ANNUAL REVIEW OF BUSINESS.

The ninth annual business review is issued as usual at the close of the year, and will be found fairly complete, and certainly representative. Aside from mining, the general tone shows a marked improvement over that of one year ago, and indicates a considerably brighter future. The past year was not one of industrial development, but Massillon was fortunate in securing railway terminals, and a large amount of public and private construction. No bad failures were occasioned by the general depression, if that of the J. H. & D. Lake Company is excepted, and it is likely that a new industry, more satisfactory than the one which had a fitful existence, will soon spring up. On the whole, the people of this community can enter the new year with feelings of great hopefulness.

Russell & Co.

In 1894 our business averaged about 50 per cent of the ordinary year or the transactions of 1893 During the early months of the year past the sales were confined mostly to farm machinery. Business has continually improved in the course of the last few months, and the prospects for the new year are exceedingly good. The sales of automatic engines in December, 1894, were the largest in the history of the company, but prices were low and competition fierce At the present time 480 men are employed, and in December, 1893, but 110 men were at work. [Later the force will be increased somewhat. The shipments are far in excess of those in 1893 In October, 1893, five automatic engines with an aggregate horsepower of 480 were constructed. In October, 1894, we built twelve automatic engines with an aggregate horsepower of 1,080. In November, 1893, eight automatic engines were turned out, the horsepower aggregating 960 In November, 1894, eighteen engines were built, the total horsepower being 3,256 The above displays a marked increase in construction work. The information above was furnished by Superintendent Heggem.

The Massillon Bridge Company.

Our fiscal year commences on the first of March, but in 1894 the works did not begin operations until April 2 Since that time we have been running continually and worked night forces during the months of October and November We have added to our plant in the past twelve months a building 100x80, for girder and structural work, a long punching and planing machine a number of pneumatic hoists of from three to ten tons capacity, thus enabling us to handle a girder weighing 140 tons at one time. The Massillon Bridge Company can now compete with any bridge manufactory in heavy construction. In 1894 we completed 390 or 400 contracts, furnishing six bridges of great capacity to the Pan handle railway, four to the T. & O. C. railway, 900 tons of structural iron for the Toledo court house, and several large cranes for the Shaw Electric Crane Company, one of which was shipped to Austria. We have yet to complete one swinging bridge of 110 feet span, for California, four inf. bridges for the Ohio canal at Troy, O., and twelve bridge spans for the O., P. & V Railway Company. Our largest monthly shipment was 580 tons, made in September. We have the capacity for turning out from seven to eight thousand tons per year. This year, up to date, we have shipped 4,000 tons. Eighty five men are now employed in the works, and after the holidays we will increase the force. The output of 1894 was in excess of that of 1893 about 1,000 tons.

Hess, Snyder & Co.

We now employ seventy-three men. This is the same number employed in 1893, and business of 1894 will compare favorably with the amount transacted by us in 1893. Our employes have worked steadier this year, but we can not tell about the prospects for 1895 We have good reasons, however, to expect an increase in trade, as we have added three new pumps to the present line and are getting out a new line of heating stoves that are becoming popular. We would employ more men had we the capacity. If the city would but grant us permission to build upon the vacant space between our works and office we would do so at once.

Joseph Corns & Son.

During the first half of this year Joseph Corns & Son's rolling mill worked about half time, and during the last half about three-fourths time. The output amounted to 7,295 tons, the total capacity of the works being 10,000 tons. The outlook seems brighter than the past The pay roll contains about 175 names.

Roseman & Diehm.

Manufacturers of the Yeakley power hammer: "We have been unable to fill all orders this year Ten men are working, and as many more will be added to the pay roll soon Our hammer is in great demand, and although we cannot tell exactly what is in store for us next year, we expect flattering results."

The Massillon Stoneware Co.

On December 20 we closed down, and work will not be resumed until February 1 Our business for the year has been about 45 per cent in excess of that in 1893. The pay roll includes 28 men, and during the past year the pottery has been idle but six weeks. The clay miners have worked almost continually We will be perfectly satisfied if we do as much in 1895.

Massillon Stone and Fire Brick Co.

Notwithstanding the general depression in our line, we have been able to secure sufficient business to keep our plant in operation the entire year, although not to its full capacity. Prices, of course, have been very low. We feel confident that the outlook for 1895 is at least fair. We are running about 65 men and boys Our pay roll averages about $1,800 per month.

Reed & Company, Glass Works.

The pot furnace alone is in operation and sixty men and boys are working. Our business in 1893 was much better than it has been during the year past. Heretofore orders for winter and spring work have been in by September and October. The dealers are now holding back until the first of the year. This gives us no opportunity to estimate the amount of business for 1895. During the past year our plant has been improved We also erected a new ware shed and a pot house, constructed of brick and iron.

Meuser & Co.

Manufacturers of pianos. "Business has never been better than it was during the past year. The sales were far beyond our expectations, and we were unable to fill our contracts. Fifteen men are now on the pay roll. In 1895 the number of employed will be increased to thirty. We expect to build in the spring, and then will be able to solicit wholesale trade. The success of the year is due to the liberal patronage of Massillonians, to whom we are exceedingly grateful."

W. R. Harrison & Co.

Trade is as usual, good, and we cannot complain. In some respects our business was better in 1894 than in 1893 We have 40 men at work and have been running steadily all winter and will continue to do so the year around. Only feed cutters are being manufactured now, but during the coming year we expect to turn out other implements.

The Paper Mill.

Business is greatly depressed at present but a revival is expected by spring. We worked continually during the year 1893, but during the past twelve months the mill was idle one fourth the time. When running in full we employ fifty men and six teams.

The Brown Lumber Co.

Our business during the past year was poor in comparison to that transacted in 1893 The miners' strike affected us to a great extent It is too early to consider the outlook for 1895 The cigar box trade was good through out the year. We employ from sixteen to twenty-five men.

C. L. McLain & Co.

The bulk of merchandise sold and shipped in 1894 by C. L. McLain & Co., wholesale grocers, was probably the equivalent of the sales of 1893, but the financial result shows a decrease of 20 per cent. when compared with the income of 1893 This is due to the extreme low prices By October next they expect to be installed in their new block, now under construction, and as their territory will be extended and new articles added to their line, they expect an increase in trade.

The Sippo Mills.

The past four months the business of the Sippo Valley mills has exceeded the business of the corresponding months for the past five or six years. For the month of January from orders already booked, the business will be increased at least one-half over any month of January in the history of the mill The quality of goods made by this concern has been improved steadily and kept up with the times, and they feel encouraged, and consider that the outlook is much better for the first part of the year than it has been for some time past. The future expectations for better trade in milling must be based on firmer prices for wheat, if not a steady advance for some time, and it would seem that grain values must surely be at the lowest figures.

The Independent Foundry & Machine Works: "Considering that this company embarked in business but six months ago, the works have been running continuously, and enough contracts are on hand to keep the men busy for three months to come. In 1895 the plant will be enlarged The prospects for the new year are flattering.

Wm Rogers, boiler and sheet iron works: "I have seven men employed at present Business has not been as good during the past twelve months, as it was in 1893 The prospects for next spring, however, are very good."

A. Heiman & Bro., manufacturers of miners tools: "Business has picked up some during the last few months, but if the miners resume work our prospects for spring will be good."

Conrad, Dangler & Brown: "Our force of workmen is not as large by a few men as it was in 1893, but we have worked continually during the year. Business this winter, however, has been a trifle better than it was last. The outlook for an increase of trade in spring is good."

Charles E Archer: "The carriage business in 1894 was good, and did not differ particularly with 1893 Prospects for the new year are encouraging."

Massillon Water Co: Business is good—we cannot complain; but it does not compare favorably with our report of 1893 However, since we supply the very best of water an increase in business is noticeable, and the outlook for new year is splendid.

The Massillon Sand Stone Co., Albert M. Wetter, manager, is building up a fine sand business at Barr's Mills, and has bright prospects ahead.

Warthorst & Co. have not had time to figure up their tonnage. Their brick business has been very large, and the output of stone and sand heavy.

J. S Coxey's silica sand business is considerably under normal volume, but is slowly increasing.

Wells Fargo Express Company: Our books show a large increase in business over 1893.

Adams Express Company—The business of this office in 1894 is equal to that of 1893 Our business year does not end until January 4 and the annual reports are yet incomplete, so an exact comparison cannot be furnished.

United States Express Co: "Though we were in business but the last three months in the year 1893, business on a monthly average was better than in 1894. However we expect a good spring trade."

American Express Company: Though our office was reopened in Massillon but two months ago, we are doing a fair business.

Sailer Hotel—Business has continually improved monthly since last July, and is better in every particular than in 1893.

Hotel Conrad—The outlook for 1895 is exceptionally good. Trade is daily increasing.

RAILROADS.

W. & L. E. Railway.

Waiving the coal trade, the general business of the W. & L. E company at Massillon for the year 1894 shows a marked increase over 1893 The company's pay roll in Massillon each month is in excess of $35,000, and at present there are 100 engineers, whose salary since the strike will average $150 per month, also 100 freight conductors, whose salary reaches $130 per month, run in and out of this city. This does not include extra engine men or extra conductors. For every regular engineman there is one fireman. A fireman's salary will average about $70 per month. For each through freight conductor there are two brakemen, and three brakemen constitute the crew of a local freight A brakeman's salary also averages $70. The majority of our men reside in this city. There are also employed by this company in Massillon, car repairers, machinists, coal heavers, section men, and car inspectors, Massillon is also the headquarters. J. F. Stout and his force of assistants are as follows: Trainmaster, Geo. R Gibson; chief dispatcher, S A Stalcup and six dispatchers; chief clerk, James N. Werwin and five assistants; roadmaster, White, and division superintendent of bridges, N L. DeMars. Messrs DeMars and White each have charge of a force of men, who live in Massillon. W. R Suydam, engine house fireman and general yardmaster T. W. Powell.

C., L. & W. Railway.

During the year 1894 there has been a marked increase in both passenger and freight business along our entire line. This is wholly due to the efficiency and assiduousness of the new management, and is but the beginning of a more prosperous year, that of 1895. The company, as a whole, is perfectly satisfied with the financial result, and the prospects for the coming year were never more flattering. Before February 1st the extension of the C., L. & W road will have been completed. The citizens of Massillon can then be congratulated upon being able to avail themselves of the shortest and most direct route to Cleveland. Ten new locomotives have been added to the rolling stock of the road, and the company has been compelled to force every available locomotive and car into service in order to successfully handle freight shipments, which have been unusually large. The sale of tickets in Massillon was in excess of the sale of former years.

FRANK SLADDEN,
Local Agent.

P., Ft. W. & C. Railway.

In comparing the year 1894 with that of 1893 there has been a decrease of $49 414 56 in the business done at this station. By comparing the last three months of 1894 with corresponding three months of 1893, shows an increase of $9,049 41. The difference is accounted for by the increase of passenger traffic during the World's Fair 1893, and the stoppage of the mines during the greater part of 1894. There has been a steady increase in general business during the past three months, and present indications point to a continued increase, but in such a small way that to determine the fact the figures and books must be compared. By this it will take time to bring our business up to the standard of 1892 There has been no improvement in and around our station during the past year, from the fact there was none really necessary, as our facilities for handling the business of all kinds are complete, which puts us in position to handle the business promptly, with quick dispatch, and with the gradual raising of the depressed condition of business in general, we hope to continue the increase of our business.

J A. SHOEMAKER,
Local Agent.

THE MASSILLON COAL FIELD.

It is customary to introduce this portion of the review with a general account of the Massillon district. The present state of affairs does not justify a similar attempt this year, as the mines were idle during the greater part of 1894 the miners refusing the terms offered. The physical aspect of the field was never better. Capital is ample, the mines numerous and in good order, and new territory has been proved insuring a steady production under ordinary conditions for twenty-five years. The railroads have built spurs and switches and contemplate carrying on this work. No doubt everything will come out all right in the future, but with the miners idle as at present, no accurate forecast is possible.

Mr. Burton's View of It.

Mr. J. P Burton, president of the Ridgway Burton Co., says:

"The conditions and results of the coal and iron business have not been satisfactory to those engaged in this business through any part of the year 1894. The prices of iron and coal have been forced down to lower prices through 1894 than have ever been known in this world. It has not been possible to reduce the price of labor in proportion, therefore, on account of strikes and other interference with regular business methods. Those few who have passed through 1894 without their books showing a large loss, are the exceptions, who can make arrangements to meet the collector of the United States income tax. The principal cause to bring about these conditions was the general scare through 1893, and the preparation being made by nearly all companies in the business to meet the prices of the products of foreign manufacturers brought into the United States through a reduction in the tariff

"It is the writer's opinion that there will be a large and more regular and steady business through the coming year, but at very low prices for everything that will be bought and sold. Cannot see that the total amount of business of 1895 will come up to more than 75 to 80 per cent. of the amount of the business of 1892—while the capacity for manufacturing everything needed is as great or greater than in 1892,—consequently the sharp competition for business by home and foreign manufacturers will certainly hold the prices down to near where they are at the present time"

Elm Run and Massillon City.

The Elm Run and Massillon City Coal Companies: The business of these companies for the coming year depends entirely upon the miners. If they consent to work at the established price we have splendid prospects for a good year. During the past twelve months the treasurer of these companies, J. F. Pocock, has opened a new mine, which is one of the best in the district, and it has been christened after the owner. The first coal was taken out of the new shaft on October 15. The coal in quality is of the very best, and the daily capacity of the mine is 300 tons.

R. H. Wainwright.

R. H. Wainwright during the past year opened a new mine in the Massillon district, which is now about ready for operation. Mr Wainwright reports business in 1894 anything but encouraging, but he has every reason to believe that the new year will be more prosperous Next spring he will open two new mines in the district.

The Warwick Interests.

The trade reported by the various Warwick coal companies for the two years past has been extremely unsatisfactory, but the hope is expressed that if the present agitation ceases and work is resumed upon the new terms a better state of affairs will be developed. The mines are in condition to get out a heavy tonnage, but the trade conditions have been unfavorable.

The Howells Mining Co: We must say that the prospects for 1895, from present appearances, are rather discouraging All now depends upon the miners. If they accept our recent offer, well and good. If they do not, we will do nothing for the time being.

Coxey and Brown Return.

J. S. Coxey and Carl Browne have returned from the St. Louis conference highly pleased, for while the national committee's rule did not permit the conference to add to or take from the Omaha platform so as to make its wording specifically the Coxey non interest bearing bond plan, still, according to St. Louis papers, his money scheme was the most discussed and cordially received of anything presented to the body The local committee gave him a mass meeting of citizens and he spoke at length several times by request before the conference. They both feel assured now that it will be the People's party issue of '96, whether its author be its standard bearer or not. To that end a Coxey non-interest bearing bond bureau will be immediately established at Massillon to organize clubs all over the United States to "carry out the Omaha platform's declaration of the governmental issue of all money direct to the people by payments in discharge of its obligations for public improvements," and also to promote the dominancy of the initiative and referendum in all future legislation.

THE MASSILLON HOSPITAL.

Second Annual Report of the Board of Trustees.

COLUMBUS, Dec. 29.—The second annual report of the board of trustees for the Massillon state hospital was filed with Governor McKinley Friday. The construction work has gone steadily forward. The foundations are now in for the administration building, dining hall, kitchen, bakery, store house, powder house, boiler house, laundry and workshop. The contract for enclosing all these buildings except the administration hall was made with J. W. Meyers & Company, of Ashland, for $71,985, and the work under this contract is now well under progress.

Herrman Harun, of Cincinnati, has prepared a plan for the development of the grounds which has been adopted and shrubbery planted in nurseries so that as much growth as possible may be secured by the time the institution is ready for occupancy As no meeting of the legislature is contemplated the board makes no recommendations, reserving them from its next annual report

The financial statement shows that $80 932 78 has been expended in 1894, of which $75,093 64 was for construction, $2 090 74 for civil engineering and landscape gardening, $350 for a building office on the ground, $1,667 59 for trustees' expenses, and the remainder for incidentals The balance subject to draft on November 15, 1894, was $14,640.73.

An Obituary.

William C. Poe was born August 8, 1841, at Navarre, in this county. At the age of 14 years he united with the Reformed church at the Cross Roads in the Tuscarawas charge, during the pastorate of his uncle, the Rev. Dr. I. B. Leiter, of which church he remained a consistent member until the year 1889, when he, with his wife, connected with the United Brethren church in this city. It was his request that the pastors of both of these denominations, worshipping in the same house at present, should officiate at his funeral, they both having frequently visited him during his long illness, bringing him spiritual comfort and consolation, which he ever held in most grateful remembrance. His sufferings ceased on the morning of the 28th of December, 1894, when a merciful and loving Father called him from the ills of earth to the joys of heaven. He leaves a devoted wife and four sons to mourn their loss. CLIFFORD POE.

Card of Thanks.

We desire to express our sincere heartfelt thanks to the numerous kind friends who, by various means, contributed in making the last days upon earth of our beloved daughter and sister as pleasant as possible; also for the many beautiful floral tributes and words of condolence, assuring you that one and all will ever be held in grateful remembrance by

MRS. E JAMES AND FAMILY AND
LOUIS A. KOONS.

WHAT SHALL WE CHEW?
Mail Pouch.
WHAT SHALL WE SMOKE?
ANTI-NERVOUS
ANTI-DYSPEPTIC
PURE
HARMLESS
SATISFYING

OPERATORS' RESOLUTIONS.

FULL TEXT OF THE PLATFORM ADOPTED AT CLEVELAND.

Willing to Confer with the Miners on Any Unsettled Points, but Firm and Unshaken with Regard to the Award of the Board of Arbitration.

The following are the resolutions in full adopted by the Massillon coal operators at Cleveland:

Resolved, That we notice with great regret the position taken by the miners upon the decision made by the arbitrators. Agreement to arbitrate was entered into by us upon the demand of the miners themselves. One member of the board was chosen by each party to the controversy and the two chose the third member, who was suggested by the Rev. Mr. Kuhn, representing the miners. The board so constituted formulated and published rules of procedure to the effect that affidavits in evidence should be filed on or before November 20 and these affidavits should be exchanged to give each party an opportunity to rebut. These rebuttal affidavits were to be filed on November 27, after which an opportunity was to be given each party to file an agreement. Proceeding under these rules the operators did on said Nov. 20 file their affidavits in evidence and did take up a statement of John McBride, together with an affidavit of Jeremiah Sorrow, and did on Nov. 27 file affidavits in rebuttal of said statement of McBride, which could, under the rules of procedure, have been filed for no other purpose than as rebuttal. Within a reasonable time thereafter the operators filed their argument and the miners, through Patrick McBryde, filed a further argument, which gave to the miners the benefit of a double argument as against the operators' one.

This closed the case, and the findings of the board were in accordance with the facts presented to them.

In view of their decision we do not see how the case can be reopened or how we can take any position except to stand by the decision which, in our opinion, is fair and just.

Standing firmly on this decision we are willing to have our local committee meet with the local committee of the miners to arrange the details not touched upon by the arbitrators, based upon the condition, however, of the miners going to work under the decision, provided the miners' committee meets ours with the same power to act that we delegate to our representatives. Be it further and finally

"Resolved, That we most firmly and emphatically stand by the award and will under no circumstances negotiate on any other basis"

MINE MEETINGS HELD.

The miners employed at each mine in the district held meetings on Monday and Tuesday, at which the delegates appointed to attend the convention, recently held in Massillon, reported. Prior to these meetings the majority of the men were in favor of returning to work, but on hearing the reports of their representatives, decided to stay out until a conference was held between miners and operators. The day men still refuse to accept less than $1 75 per day, and the miners pledged themselves not to work with new men. If $1 75 is allowed for day work, it is generally understood that the miners will go in at 60 cents per ton. A few men have been working during the past few days in several mines in the lower part of the district, but not for 60 cents per ton. They were paid by the day.

$100 Reward $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

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A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Mrs. Adam Roof is visiting in Cleveland.

The great cake walk is scheduled for January 14.

Mrs. L. Wagner is visiting friends in Cleveland.

Miss Tillie Miller has returned home from Canal Dover.

Urban Wernet, of Canton, spent New Year's in this city.

Miss Annie Nankiville is visiting Mrs. Clement Russell.

Mrs. Lucinda Holliday is very ill at her home in Paul street.

Miss Lilian Mason, of Mansfield, is visiting friends in the city.

Mrs. John Duross is the guest of Norwalk friends this week.

Michael Laden, of Leetonia, is the guest of his friend, Thomas Finton.

Henry Morganthaler, of Cleveland, is the guest of Z. T. Baltzly and family.

William Bammerlin, of Wheeling, spent New Year's with his wife in this city.

Mr. and Mrs. William Lutton, of Cleveland, are visiting friends in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. William Garver have returned home, after a visit in Strasburg.

Miss Mary Miller is visiting her sister, Mrs. Andrew Wetzel, in Lorain, this week.

Miss Klihn will sing Friday evening, at the concert to be given at the church of Christ.

Miss Lorena Closman, of Boston, is visiting Mrs. Millie Elliott, in South Erie street.

Henry Kitzmiller, of Barrs Mills, is spending a few days with his sister, Mrs. G. L. Ryder.

Miss Ella Zellers has returned home from Akron, where she spent the holidays with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. L D. Henshaw, of Mt. Vernon, spent New Year's with Mr. and Mrs. Charles G, King.

Miss Laura Genet went to Crestline Monday to spend the winter with her sister, Mrs Edward McCurdy.

Miss Daisy Davis and sister in-law, Mrs. R. C. Davis, of Cleveland, are visiting Mrs. F. D. Ertle, 142 Mill street.

Miss Carrie Lape, who has been visiting with Miss Mary Cassler and other friends, has returned to her home in Mansfield.

The infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs Harry Markel, who has been so dangerously ill for some time past, has recovered.

Miss Nell Berrar, of Washington avenue, gave an oyster supper Saturday evening, in honor of her guest, Miss Mary Maurer.

Contractor E. B Bayliss has put into service the new covered standard type mail wagons heretofore used only in the large cities.

Mrs. Jeremiah Shank, of Canal Fulton, and Miss Jennie Fawney, of Clinton, were the guests of Mrs. Peter Shriver, Monday

William Knight, formerly traveling salesman for the Fulton Tool Company, has taken a similar position with a Cleveland firm.

Miss Emma Albrecht returned from the Sanitarium at Allegheny last night She is greatly improved by the treatment taken there.

The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. John Deshon died Tuesday with the croup. The funeral took place from the house yesterday.

While hanging out clothes, Monday, Mrs. Julia Dearinger, who resides in Volkmor street, had the misfortune to fall and break her arm.

Mrs. Sturmi, a former resident of Massillon, but for the past six years of Michigan, is the guest of Mrs Adam Most, in North Mill street.

The date of the great cake walk, which promises to be the most interesting in the history of the world, has been changed to January 15.

The entertainment given by the Liederkranz singing society, Monday night, came off in excellent manner, ending in an old fashioned dance

Miss Jennie Reay entertained a number of her friends at her pleasant home in Washington avenue. The evening was spent in card playing and music, and at 12 o'clock a delicious luncheon was served.

Mrs. Mary L. Gallagher, who resides in Oak street, was the victim of a stroke of paralysis at about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Consciousness was not regained until 7 p. m. She is resting easily today.

Mr. Charles Jeremiah Crawford, Mr. Alonzo Beckwith, Miss Cora Emery, Miss Maud Fleming and Miss Edith Simms went to Akron Tuesday, to attend the Summit county cake walk. It proved to be a brilliant affair.

The case of S. Perskey against Hayman Emerman and Jacob Perelman came up in Justice Paul's court this morning. The latter parties are charged with stealing jewelry valued at $100 from Perskey. There being no evidence to convict them, they were discharged.

The Rev. John Herron, who has been recently called to the pulpit of the Presbyterian church of this city preached his first sermon since his appointment Sunday morning. The church was comfortably filled. Mr. Herron is an excellent speaker, and has created a most favorable impression.

Capt. John Galley, of Cleveland, and Capt. Arthur Pierce, of the Salvation Army, will exchange charges today, Mr. Galley coming to this city and Mr. Pierce going to Cleveland. During his sojourn in this city Captain Pierce made many friends, and it is with great sorrow and regret that they will see him leave.

W. A. Trapp, the efficient teacher of St. Paul's parochial school, has received another call—the fifth within the year. This time he is called to Richmond, Ind., as the superintendent of the parochial school. All his calls offered him a better salary, but his friends here hope that as heretofore, he may be persuaded to remain in Massillon.

Mrs. Wm. C. Poe and family wish to express their sincere thanks to the friends and relatives who so kindly proffered their assistance during the illness and death of the husband and father. Special thanks are directed to the Knights of Pythias, Knights of the Maccabees and the Ladies of the Maccabees. The ladies attended in a body, in sympathy with their sister member, Mrs. Poe.

Seventy five people came in upon Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Miller, Saturday night, unexpectedly, bringing all the comforts of life and Klotz's orchestra beside. The funny part of it was that Mr. Miller had invited the party to come Monday night because Mrs Miller had said that she couldn't possibly be surprised, but the party decided to change the date, in order to surprise both of them.

Miss Lulu Reed and her friends welcomed the New Year in at the residence of Dr. and Mrs. T. J. Reed, the party being given in honor of Miss May White, who has come back from Sewickley as a visitor Progressive euchre was played, and when the nine tables were finally deserted in favor of the dining room, it was found that Miss McLain and Mr. Herbert A. Croxton had won the day. Miss McLain was presented with a cut glass dish, and Mr. Croxton's trophy was the handsome holiday book, "Overheard in Arcady."

The Massilion Club celebrated New Year's with a monster game of progressive euchre, followed by dancing. It was the fourth of the subscription parties. the ladies in charge being Mrs. Frank L Baldwin, Mrs. Hicks Brown, Mrs. Clarence McLain, Mrs. P. Gribble, Miss Hurxthal and Miss Clara Burton. Twenty tables were occupied, and eighteen games were played, Miss Ulman won the ladies' prize, a palm, and Mr I. M. Taggart won the prize for men, an eraser. Dancing continued for two hours, and the party reluctantly dispersed The fifth entertainment will probably be given between January 11th and 25th.

The funeral of Miss Jennie James was held at the First M. E church, Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock, and was very largely attended. The church was packed to its utmost capacity with people, which was an excellent token of the high esteem in which the young lady was held by her friends. The floral offerings were many and beautiful. The Rev. George B. Smith preached the sermon. The pallbearers were Edward Martin, Frank Pille, Fred Wise, Charles Wise, Edward Davis and George McCormick of Wooster. Six of Miss James's associates acted as flower girls They were: Misses Lizzie Morgan, Cora Phelan, Mattie Rogers, Maggie Davis, Ella Forest and Anna Routson.

An Exciting Moment.

Some excitement was occasioned at the military ball held at the U. R. K of P. Armory Monday night. A smart young man who was among the dancers conceived the brilliant idea that it would be great fun to fire a shot from a revolver into the air. The pistol was charged with blank cartridges, but the moment the report was heard the wildest excitement reigned. Dancers rushed everywhere, each person expecting to stumble across the dead body of the man who was supposed to have been shot. Policeman McGuire, who was present, had noticed the shooting, and at once ran over to the fellow and hauled him outside. The dancers were then finally convinced that no one was killed, and the ball resumed its course as though nothing had happened.

Just Wait and See!

Taylor Clay has leased to J. S. Coxey for the campaign of '96 the suite of rooms in his building in Main street, used temporarily last spring by Coxey and Browne to give out to the "army" of newspaper men the news of the Commonweal They will be appropriately furnished, a banner floated to the breeze with the words "Bureau of the Coxey non interest bearing bond bill and the initiative and referendum," and Chief Marshal Browne will be put in charge, and he says that "we will soon have things humming all over the United States for the Coxey plan to save the country by a contrast to the Carlisle plan or the Baltimore plan. If anybody thinks we are not alive, just wait and see!"

A Morning Marriage.

Mr. Valentine Hamel and Miss Marie Krebs were united in marriage at St. Mary's church, Wednesday morning, at 8 o'clock, the Rev. James Kuhn officiating. Mr. George Hamel, a brother of the groom, was the best man, and Miss Mollie Dornacher bridesmaid. The bride wore a gown of white lansdown silk and wore white carnations, and the maid was attired in a prettily made dress of cream Henrietta, and wore pink carnations. A reception will be held at the home of the bride at 5 o'clock tonight.

Christian Church Meeting.

The annual business meeting and roll call of the Christian church will be held Thursday evening, Jan. 3. All officers and societies are expected to have their reports ready. All members are expected to respond to the call of their names, in person, if possible, or send some word. The business will be interspersed with interesting literary and musical exercises. A social reunion will be held from 6 to 7 p. m standard time.

O. U. A. M. Election.

The following is a list of the officers elected by Gen. Samuel Beatty Council for the ensuing term: C., Henry Angerman; V. C., Charles Miller; R. S., G. W. Boorn; A. R. S., C. O. Carr; F. S., Henry Lantz; Ind., Clyde Friend; Ex., Nathan Klotz; I. P., Louis Spuhler; O. P., Adam Roof; trustee, H. V. Kramer; trustee unexpired term, J. M. Walker. Installation Monday evening, January 7.

Now is the time to subscribe.

NOW THEN, LET US BE MEN.

AN ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF THE MINERS RETURNING TO WORK.

The Newman Correspondent on the Situation—He Advises Making the Best of a Bad Bargain—What He Thinks of the Board of Arbitration.

NEWMAN, Jan. 2.—Our coal miners' affairs continue to be in a rather muddled condition. The delegate convention, held in Massillon, last week, failed to furnish the necessary relief The idea of ofignoring the decision of the arbitrators when there is nothing to be gained by it, seems to me to be too much like children's play; and then asking the operators to better the price awarded by the board looks to me like asking a stone for blood, for they, with one or two exceptions, would rather make it less than more, and their resolution to stand by the award was not a surprise to the writer Now then, let us be men. We went into the arbitration in good faith and if Blandin and Kerruish have robbed us of fifteen cents per ton let us demonstrate to them the fact that they cannot rob us of our honor by accepting the award of sixty cents per ton, and make the best terms we can with the operators for deficient work. When Secretary McBryde found Blandin and Kerruish monkeying with our case, then was the time for us to dump the entire proceedings and demand a new board. It is too late now to kick. We believe the long and unnecessary delay was a concocted scheme pure and simple, and that there was just cause on the part of our officials to demand a new trial before the decision was rendered. But as it is we are beaten, and let us make the best we can of the wreck. THE INDEPENDENT's editorial in Saturday's issue voices our sentiments with but two exceptions, viz, making the award unanimous and subjecting two of the arbitrators to a boycott.

We fail to see where THE INDEPENDENT can make the award unanimous, when the Rev Mr. Kahn signed "no agreeing with the verdict." True, it would possibly have been better if the Rev. Mr. Kuhn had not signed at all and submitted a minority report in accordance with his findings, but the award to be unanimous would certainly meet Mr. Kuhn's approval, and this it failed to do. As to the boycott, we hold that labor has just as much right to know its enemies as it has to know its friends, and no man can honestly stand up and say that Blandin and Kerruish are not labor's enemy, for the hardship and destitution they have subjected the miners to cannot be estimated, and we say not only boycott such men, but let labor treat them with the utmost contempt. We believe the Rev. Mr. Kuhn entered that case with an honest purpose, but we fail to say as much for the others, and arbitration, to be effective, must be honest.

Mr and Mrs Lorin C. Wise, of Canton, spent Christmas at the old homestead with Mrs. Young.

Miss Lizzie Street has returned to her home, at Blake's Mills, after spending several weeks with Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Findley.

Mrs. Thomas B. Davis and son, Thomas, of Massillon, visited her sister on New Year's day, at the Rowland homestead.

Mrs. Jennie Reese and family were at North Lawrence on New Year's day, the guests of her sister, Mrs Thomas Stanford.

Thomas Kohen Edwards, of East Greenville, visited several days the past week with his uncle, John Rammins, and family.

Miss Alice Rowlands, who came down from Cleveland to spend the holidays with relatives and friends, returned to the Forest City on Wednesday.

A MINER'S PROPOSAL.

MR EDITOR: We, as miners of this district, are greatly disappointed over the decision that was rendered by the board of arbitration, and we have a cause to oppose it We believe that there was no justice done to us. We are not going to blame anybody, but will say this, that the majority of the board was composed of men outside of the district, and not as acquainted with mining matters as they should be. Their points and reasons for their decision are not sufficient nor satisfactory. One of their arguments is that the operators could get plenty of men to mine coal at the rate proposed. Even if they could that would not justify the board in giving such a verdict

They have abolished the deficiency, or extra pay, for working low coal, while in the Jackson district the miners receive extra pay for such work They have also reduced the drivers' and day hands' wages below the Columbus scale rate agreed upon last June.

There are many difficulties pertaining the Massillon vein of coal that should be considered that are not to be found in other districts of the state. We often have water to contend with, that is greatly to our disadvantage, and bad roof that takes our constant care, time and skill to keep it up; as it requires about four times as much powder to mine the Massillon coal as it will in other districts. However, arbitration is a thing of the past, and we must look for some other mode of adjusting wages.

The best remedy for all this evil of cutting prices, in our opinion, is to form a sliding scale, so that the price for mining could be advanced and reduced according to the price of coal in the principal markets where our coal is sold. A basis should be formed that would be satisfactory to both miners and operators. Then have auditors to examine the selling price of coal every six months or so, and let the price for mining be governed accordingly. That would bring employers and employed on more friendly terms, and it would save strikes and lockouts, and the sufferings and lockouts which is the consequence of such events.

The miners' wages in England and Wales have been governed by a sliding scale for many years and it gives a great deal of satisfaction, and the iron workers of this country have had a sliding scale since 1865, and it has operated successfully, and averted many strikes; so I believe that we ought to try this method as soon as possible. I hope that some of the labor leaders will take this subject in hand.

Yours in cause of labor,
J. N. DAVIS.

OHIO TRADES' ASSEMBLY.

It Assembled at Columbus This Morning. K. of L. Assembly Meeting.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 2.—The State Trades and Labor assembly met here this morning at 10 o'clock.

At the Ohio State assembly K. of L., resolutions were offered soverely condemning Sovereign and Hayes for their treatment of the Ohio delegates, and advocating secession from the K. of L. The conservatives, under the leadership of President Ransomer, made a fight against the adoption of the resolutions, and it was finally decided to submit them to the locals and settle the matter at a special meeting to be held in September, before the meeting of the general assembly.

It was decided to urge the legislature to make provision for the adoption of the "initiative and referendum" in legislation.

The following officers were elected; State master workman, B. G. Ransomer, Zanesville; state worthy foreman, Joseph D. Strain, Marietta; secretary treasurer, Joseph A. Bauer, Zanesville; executive board, F. Graham, Piqua; George D. Moulton, Shawnee, and J. D. Strain, Marietta.

A Great Wolf Hunt.

DE GRAAF, O., Jan. 2.—The hunters from the northwestern counties of Ohio enjoyed a great wolf hunt. Ed Ackenbaugh brought six wolves from the Rocky mountains for the great field day. The sports first made a 30 acre enclosure for a fight between a wolf and hound on which there were heavy wagers. Two more hounds were turned in, when there was a row among the betters. Revolvers were drawn and bloodshed threatened. The wolf was lassoed and caged and the contest declared a draw to preserve peace. Then one wolf was let loose without the enclosure and 20 bloodhounds pursued, with an army of horsemen. The hounds of Jacob Loffer of De Graaf and of John Graham of Hagerstown caught the wolf and won the prizes.

A Woman Badly Burned.

CHILLICOTHE, O. Jan. 2.—Mrs. Sarah Smith, aged 50 years, wife of James Smith, a saloonkeeper, was frightfully burned about the abdomen, brest, neck, face and eyes. He eyes are frightfully burned, and she cannot see. Her eyelashes and eyebrows were singed away. The hair of her head was saved by a dusting cap she wore. The doctor says she inhaled the flames and cannot recover. The accident happened while she was preparing supper. Her husband, who had heard her cries for help and had answered them, rolled her in the snow. He succeeded in quenching the flames, but not until his wife had been fatally burned and both his hands frightfully scorched.

A Novel Lawsuit.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 2.—A suit growing out of rather novel circumstances has reached the supreme court. T. J. Wilson and Randall Ayres are neighbors, occupying adjoining property at Lewisburg, Preble county. Ayres had a well on his lot, and near it was a gasoline tank owned by Wilson. The tank leaked and the gasoline sank into the ground. Finding something wrong with the well, Ayres pumped it out and went down with a light to make an investigation. The gas generated from the escaping fluid exploded, burning Ayres badly. He sued Wilson for $10,000, got a judgment for $484 66, which the court reduced to $250 Wilson thought this too much and appealed the case.

A Parkhurst In Hamilton.

HAMILTON, O., Jan. 2.—The Rev. M. W. Pressley of the United Presbyterian church calls upon the good people of Hamilton to trample the political bosses under foot, and raise the city from its present level. Rev. Pressley said: "It is a matter of common fame that Hamilton is disreputable and corrupt. Papers out of town are poking fun at us, and the futility of our citizens' meeting. In the face of this self-confessed corruption and in the face of so much good necessity for reform, there should be a movement promulgated by the citizens of Hamilton irrespective of party lines or ties toward a citizens' reform ticket."

Accused of Stealing a Wheel.

LOVELAND, O., Jan. 2.—The Taylor street drayman, Frank Rich, has created a sensation by having William Martin arrested on a charge of stealing a wheel off his delivery wagon, which he had stored in his yard for the night. On going out to deliver goods from the local freights he discovered his wagon on three wheels. He immediately got out a warrant for the tall suburban resident of Kansas. He was arrested by the city marshal and taken to the mayor's office, tried and fined. The fine and costs would have bought a pair of wheels. Martin departed from the scene swearing vengeance on Rich. A scrap is expected on the outside.

Welsh Eisteddfod at Columbus.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 2.—The Welsh national festival, the Eisteddfod, was celebrated New Year's day in the presence of 2,000 Welsh people from all parts of the state. Governor McKinley was selected as president and read an interesting address. Mayor Karb delivered the address of welcome on the part of the city. Prof. Edward Broome of Brockville, Canada, officiated as adjudicator of music and Hon. H. J. Booth as adjudicator of recitations. The principal prize of $100 was awarded the Cincinnati male chorus for the rendition of "The Spring has Come, Huzza," Dudley Buck. The affair was a general success.

Has Died From a Fall.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Jan. 2.—Miss Alvira Hunt of 30 West High street has died from the results of a fall. She went to the door to answer the bell. The door was hard to open, and in wrenching it open she fell and broke a bone of the thigh. The fall also caused paralysis, from the immediate results of which she died. The deceased had been in poor health for some time.

Two Killed by a Train.

CANTON, O., Jan. 2.—B. F. Halliday, aged 25, and father-in-law, William Patton, aged 70, was struck by a Cleveland, Canton and Southern shifter at Waco. Patton was killed instantly. Halliday lived only a few hours.

Injured by Coal Oil.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 2.—Albert Prentis, 20 years old, living in the Blahd & Heller block, tried to revive the fire in his stove with coal oil. He will likely die.

QUINCY REEVES IS DEAD

THE LONG-TIME BUSINESS MAN DIED ABOUT NOON

Over Exertion Too Soon After Recovery from Typhoid Fever Causes a Relapse—He was a Business Man Here for Over Forty Years.

The death of Quincy Washington Reeves occurred at 12:30 o'clock Wednesday afternoon after an illness of several months' duration. Mr. Reeves had been very sick with typhoid fever for about eight weeks. On last Sunday he seemed to be greatly improved, and as the weather was very pleasant he took a short walk. This brought on a relapse and he was again bedridden, a victim of the grip, from which he died.

He was born in New Philadelphia sixty-nine years ago, and was unmarried, living with his sister in South Mill street. Mr. Reeves has been engaged in the monument and marble business in this city for about forty years, and for the past eleven years has carried on a second hand store in connection with it. For twenty-four years he was a boarder at the Hotel Conrad. His parents are both dead, but two brothers, Joseph Reeves, of Mountain Groves, Missouri, and Oliver Reeves, of Richmond, Ind., and one sister, Miss Emily Reeves, of this city, survive him. The time of the funeral will be announced later.

Justus.

The Rev. Oliver, of Navarre, began a series of protacted meetings at the U. B. church, Tuesday evening.

Our schools have again resumed work after their vacation. Good work is reported and an unusually large attendance, their being about 140 pupils enrolled.

Mr W. M. Wannamaker, who has during the past four years served as agent at the C, L & W station, has taken a transfer and is now serving in the same capacity at Navarre. We are verry sorry to lose Mr. Wannamaker from our midst, as he is a very good citizen and an accommodating agent.

Miss Sarrah Thomas is suffering with an attack of pneumonia.

The oyster supper given at the Welsh church Tuesday evening was a success.

Quite a a great deal of fun has been lately afforded by the relating of an accident by the party to whom it happened This was Mr. Kuchoung, better known as Lucarino Longgeaddy, a native of Italy, who is now residing in our town. It was during the holidays that his horse caught fire, or at least he supposed it to be on fire, and according to a Roman method he wanted to ascend on the outside and meet the flames as they emerged from the roof, but the roof being a tin one and the presence of snow on the bottom of his boots prevented him from fully prosecuting his plans and he at once started to descend from the main roof he landed upon a wing, thence to a porch, and lastly on the top of a coal bin at the side of the house from which he lost no time in getting to earth again At the same time declaring that never before in America was he scared so. Until he recovered from the shock the fire was out, and he found himself to have traveled almost once around the house during his descent.

Wilmot

A happy new year to all connected with THE INDEPENDENT.

There are fair prospects of Wilmot getting a creamery in the near future.

Joseph Bomgardner has a wagon jack of his invention on the market. It has many good points.

The Rev. Scarborough commenced his first meeting for the winter on Sunday, at Beach City. The Rev. Frey will commence a protracted meeting at the Valley church on Wednesday evening, of this week.

O. C. Ricksecker has been at home, from Columbus, through the holidays.

W. J Putman will probably rent his farm to a party from Columbiana county.

F. M. Frederick is converting his sheep into matter for home use.

Frank King and Miss Bowers, residing near Dundee, were united in marriage, Sunday.

The Rev Small, of Indiana, occupied the pulpit of the Walnut Creek church, Sunday morning.

A Mr Baker, from the son bern part of Tuscarawas county, will farm the Joseph Deal farm next summer.

V Shrader, of Morrow county, was in town last week.

North Lawrence.

Walter Lister, of Cleveland, Albert Lister and Frank Garman, of Akron, Jacob Lawrence, of Cleveland, Emma Porter, of Salem, and Edward Herbst, of Iowa, are spending the holidays with their parents in this vicinity.

Protracted meeting will begin Sunday evening at the chapel.

N. K Bowman made a business trip to Chicago this week.

The following question will be discussed at district No 4 on Thursday evening: "Resolved, That our government should grant free and unlimited coinage of silver."

Fred Farmer started for Akron on Wednesday morning.

The young people enjoyed a taffy pull at the home of Cyrus Myers on New Year's night.

Subscribe for THE INDEPENDENT.

All leading teachers of cookery use

CLEVELAND'S BAKING POWDER. "Pure" and "Sure."

Always makes light wholesome food.

Cleveland Baking Powder Co., New York, Successor to Cleveland Brothers.

Bolivar.

BOLIVAR, Jan. 2.—The agent at the Wheeling & Lake Erie station, H. Murray, left for parts unknown the day after Christmas. Murray was celebrating Christmas in regular frontier style in several of our saloons, and as a result a number of warrants for his arrest were out the next day.

The Rev. J H Summers began a series of meetings at the English Lutheran church last Sunday evening.

Mr Blaine Kline, class of '98, Wooster University, left town for the scene of his studies, Tuesday.

Mr S M. Evans, who has been in Oberlin the past two years, will again return to continue his course this week.

Mr. Stoltz, the creamery man, has had several lady visitors from Harrisville at his home the past week.

Caldwell Lodge No. 330, F & A M, installed the following officers Thursday evening, Dec. 27th: W M., M H Willard; S, W., Earl Smith; J. W., Joseph Miller; Sec., M. M. Helwick; treasurer, Jacob Trudel; S. D., J. W. Keel; J D., L. Willard; tyler, John Pritchard; trustees, John Haglock, L Helwig, Wm Smith.

Tuscarawas Lodge No. 133, I. O. O. F., held a public installation New Year's evening, having invited all the members and their families The following were installed for the ensuing term: N. G., H. Smith; V G., T. C. Siffert; secretary, J. W. Keel; treasurer, J O. Lush; warden, R F. Messecon. A G. Endriss; Q G., W T Smith; O G, D App; R S N. G., D C. Cline; L S N G., O. Eckert; R S V G., Theo Shaffer; L S V G., L E Miller; R S S, Simon Fobl; L S S, L. Holm; chaplain, D F. Lash; trustees, J. V. Tomer, D. C. Kline, and D A. Muskoff After addresses being made by District Deputy Saunders and several of the brethren, all adjourned to Vesper hall, where a sumptuous repast awaited them, finally ending the festivities with several hours' dancing.

Elton Echoes.

John Minger and family, of Massillon, were the guests of Mr. Pfouts, Sunday.

C. E. McFarren spent the holiday week at home.

Mrs Daniel Boughman is in Doylestown this week.

Thanias Harrold and family, were the guests of his mother last week.

The Goat Hill band were serenading some of their friends, Xmas eve and New Year's eve.

There will be a box social at Mr. William Huston's, Saturday night.

Mr Evan Owens and family, of Sherrodsville, spent New Year's with his parents.

Mrs. Joseph Forney and Miss Brinker, were the guests of Mrs. S. D. Boughman.

Mr. Rosenberg was taken sick on New Years at school and had to go home. Albert Smith taught for him in the afternoon

Mr. Thomas Boughman has been sick with tonsilitis.

The school at McFarren was dismissed several days last week, owing to the death of the teacher's sister's child.

Mr. Nietzly, living on the Navarre road, is also 85, but we do not know so much personally of him. We are informed that he carries his age well.

Mr. Beal is 82, and looks to be 70 and probably feels even younger.

There are two in 80, Samuel Baughman and John Myers, who are regular up to date men, who apparently suffer from none of the ills that the flesh is heir to, and feel as young and well as ever.

We can tell of at least ten more living within a mile and a half of Elton whose ages run from 70 to 77, but it really seems that they are too young to be mentioned individually.

Some time ago we spoke of the number of people around us, who have reached the age of three score and ten, and past. Cooper Onidester, our blacksmith, heads the list at eighty seven and may be found in his shop any day, rain, hearty and can out walk many a man years younger. Just across the way from Mr. Onidester lives Mr. Meredith, who was eighty six on Thanksgiving day, and who, while not a pedestrian like our friend Onidester has been touched very lightly by father time. Mother Smith is the little lady next in the row; she is only eighty five, keeps house alone, (although her son Peter lives near) She, like the rest of our young old people, keeps interested in the doings of the world, and has really never had time to grow old

Mother Edgar, too, has reached her eighty fifth year, and although she has been sorely afflicted her power of recuperation is wonderful. Her sight and hearing have been almost gone for some years, and she received a severe fall last summer, but the mind is clear and unimpaired.

East Greenville.

Warren Eckroad, a robust young man of this place, died at his home at 6:45 o'clock Sunday evening, after an illness of one week. He was a victim of inflammation of the bowels, brought on by overwork or a strain. He was of a happy and oneerful disposition, and his friends among the young people of this place were many. For several months he held the position of clerk at the general store at this place, under the proprietor, R T. Price. His death has cast a cloud of sadness over all who knew him, and the members of the family are prostrated with grief. He way 19 years of age.

Miss Rickie Bockel, of Dalton, visited her parents at this place on Sunday.

Miss Anna Williams, of Massillon, spent last Sunday with her aunt and uncle, Samuel and Mary Evans

Miss Ida Lucabaugh, of Dalton, visited East Greenville friends last Sunday.

Richard Edwards and John P. Jones, of this place, have gone to Columbus, to attend the Eisteddfodd, on New Year's day

A V. Owens is on the sick list, but we hope he will soon be O. K. again. Anthony don't grip too hard.

Our truant officer has been aroused again hunting up the little boys who are not attending school as they should. I would just say to the parents, don't neglect your children. Send them to school.

The Welsh church entertainment was a grand success, on Christmas night, under the leadership of D. T. Davis.

He is the Champion.

In the checker championship contest on New Year's day, J. W. Carnes, of Massillon, won five games, and T. T. Smith, of Canton, won three, drawn four. Mr. Carnes is the undisputed checker champion of the county.

Mrs. A. C. Medlock
Orleans, Ind.

Good Reason for Faith

Cured of Scrofula by Hood's

Scrofula permeates humanity. It is thoroughly infused into the blood. Scarcely a man is free from it, in one form or another. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures scrofula promptly, surely, permanently. Thousands of people say so. For instance, read this:

"I am justified in thinking Hood's Sarsaparilla a splendid medicine by own experience with it. I was a great sufferer from scrofula, having dreadful sores in my ears and on my head, sometimes like large boils, discharging all the time. My husband insisted that I take Hood's Sarsaparilla. Of the first bottle

My Appetite Improved,

and I felt somewhat better. So I bought another bottle, and by the time it was half gone the scrofula had entirely disappeared. I am now entirely free from scrofula and was never in better health. Hood's Sarsaparilla also cured me of a terrible pain in my side, caused by neuralgia of the heart." MRS. A. C. MEDLOCK, Orleans, Indiana.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.

Special Inducements for Cash Only

On my entire stock of Furniture

Call and See that We Mean Business.

AT **HIGERD'S, 53 S. Erie Street**

Undertaking in all its branches. Night and Sunday Calls answered from 89 North Hill street.

This Is The Time To "Stock Up" For the New Year.

49 CENTS Choice of $1.50, 1 25, 1.00 & 75c Puffs, 4-in- ands, Knots Bows, Club House Ties, Windsor

SEE WINDOW DISPLAY.

Remember that our great sale continues. Bargains in Underwear,

Gloves, Mittens, Hosiery, Suspenders, Kerchiefs, Mufflers, Canes, Umbrellas, Plush, Knit, Slide Band, Yacht and Seal Caps.

Sole Agents for Knox, Roelof and Stetson Fine Hats. | **SPANGLER & CO.** Bargain Hat House. | Sole Agents for Star Dress and Percale Shirts.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE MINERS IN SESSION.

BOTH M'BRIDE'S ARE PRESENT IN PERSON.

The Decision of the Board of Arbitration Vigorously Denounced as Unfair and Not in Accord with the Evidence—The Miners want a Re-hearing.

The delegate meeting of the Massillon district miners was called to order at 11 o'clock, in Trades & Labor Assembly hall, by District President Henry Mullen. Mr. Mullen addressed those present regarding the recent arbitration settlement, claiming unjust treatment for the miners. He introduced John McBride, who made this brief statement:

"When notified of my selection to represent you in the arbitration proceedings, I sacrificed all my engagements and came home. The arbitration compelled me to lie idle until three men were selected. The meeting was then arranged for submission of testimony, etc. Unfortunately I was unable to leave my room to offer my assistance. I therefore prepared the case with the assistance of Secretary McBryde. I had full confidence in our ability to win, not the 65 cents the operators offered, but 75 cents—the amount you deserve. After reading the testimony presented by both sides I have no reason to change my opinion. The miners' side, in my opinion, was as strongly presented as it could be, and is strong enough to convince any board not inclined to be biased that you deserved to win. It did not take me long to discover something 'rotten' in the proceedings in Cleveland. For instance, the miners were compelled to submit their evidence November 10; the operators November 20. This gave them time to prepare their case. This was the first of many cases of unfairness shown."

Mr. McBride referred to frequent delays and said Judge Blandin furnished a copy of his argument to the operators upon which they based their final argument, a thing he had no right to do.

"Our case is as strong," continued Mr. McBride, "as any ever presented before court or any other board. The arrangements upon which the subsequent proceedings were based, lacked in several essential respects, however. First, provision should have been made for the time the decision should last. Second, there was nothing stipulated as to the time when the case should be finished. Third, there was nothing provided to limit the evidence to facts prior to the date of the agreement to arbitrate, or the time of submission. Fourth, the summing up made by the arbitrators is the most ridiculous ever presented to my view.

"The question of getting men elsewhere, at any rate, should not have been considered.

"What has this to do with the ability of operators producing coal or competing with coal from other districts? The Massillon miners cannot make at sixty cents as much as those in other districts at the same rate. The contrary assertion in the award is a falsehood. Instead of losing trade the Massillon operators have gained continually each year.

"It does appear to me that if Judge Blandin and Mr. Kerruish were not influenced by other than ordinary judgment brought to bear upon them than by their general ignorance in mining matters, they have dumped the miners mercilessly. I do not doubt that Father Kuhn worked hard and honestly, but when he says we furnished no rebuttal evidence he assumes the same stand as the others did.

"J. P. Burton stated in 1885 that men could make more at 78 cents, in the southern district, than men in the Massillon district could at 85 cents. We furnished this as rebuttal evidence; also Mr. Howells's similar statement. Both were given by them under oath.

"The case was made up in Cleveland to be only in the interest of the operators. In my opinion you have been greatly wronged. My advice is be careful. Hold yourselves free to act. But first consider your own ability, regardless of the decision of arbitrators. The movement of the operators is a step to reduce the price of mining thick coal in Hocking and other districts. It is a question as to whether it would be best to strike. Follow your own judgment. Your case, in my mind, was good enough to win before an honest board. I have no regrets to offer to you for the weakness of our case. I do regret my inability to act more effectively in your case, having been prevented by illness."

Mr. McBride retired amid applause, and the convention adjourned to meet at 1 p. m.

PATRICK M'BRYDE SPEAKS.

The afternoon session opened with an address by Patrick McBryde, the national secretary. First Mr. McBryde read a statement furnished by him to the press relative to the settlement in the Massillon district. "I wrote this article," said Mr. McBryde, before I saw the decision. I now want to speak to you upon the basis of the settlement. The operators say they can get plenty of men to work at 60 cents. Charles M. French says he had no difficulty in engaging 300 men. His oath is no evidence, unsupported by a statement from the unemployed at that rate."

Referring to the argument of Mr. Zerbe, Mr. McBryde said: "It is not a question as to whether you can get plenty of men to work at 60 cents, but the competition with other districts should be considered. Taking everything into consideration the miners have a right to demand a new hearing. This is my advice in this matter. Take steps in this direction. We trusted to the Massillon operators themselves, instead of bringing in operators from other districts or outside miners to make statements. Mr. Howells, under oath, stated that there should be a differential in the Massillon district. Now these Cleveland lawyers, who know nothing about mining matters, say there should be none. We did not pile up evidence, but we rebutted every argument. The operators claim to have lost greatly in lake trade. Mr. Howells, in his statement, says lake trade was not considered.

"So far as the miners are concerned the case has been carefully looked after, and the evidence sufficient to get a verdict in your favor from any just dealing board. The whole decision is so ridiculous that we should appeal for another trial. Cannot our operators, at 75 cents per ton, compete in coal marke's with coal from Pittsburg and elsewhere, is the question. It is at this meeting that you decide for the future. I will say that you might accept, but I will never advise you to accept 60 cents as a final decision."

Mr. McBryde's remarks were followed by enthusiastic applause.

At the conclusion of Mr. McBryde's remarks the following committees were appointed by Chairman Mullen:

Credentials—Fred Walker, Marion Beatty, John Kitt.

Order of business—Peter Kelley, Patrick Harney, Wm. Kinks, T. O. Miller.

Resolutions—James Appleby, J. J. Moesop, Michael Murnin, John Dubledee.

Cameron Miller, member of the national board, was present.

The committee on credentials reported the following delegates present: James Appleby, Warwick mine, representing 140 men; M. J. Beaty, Krause mine No. 2, 125 men; Ferd Walker, Upper Pig on Run mine, 100 men; Wm Link, Hudson Run, 140 men; Jno Kitt, Herbrook, 130 men; Peter Kelly, Pocock's mine, 80 men; James Lawer, Wessenger mine, 100 men; E Jackson, Coleman No 2 50 men; John Whelan, Excelsior, 48 men; Richard Phillips, Goat Hill, 100 men; Nicholas Wilhelm, Miller Hill, 80 men; George Williams, Millport mine, 125 men; Michael Moran, Pigeon Run, 40 men; J. J. Davis, Camp Creek, 90 men; T. O. Miller, Forrest mine, 35 men; John Doubledee, Clover Hill, 100 men; Ernest Davis, Massillon City mine, 50 men; Benj. Watkins, Anderson mine, 50 men; J. J. Mossop, Minglewood mine, 200 men. Drivers, Michael Shannon, O. Mossop, Francis Gallagher. Total number of miners represented, 1,703.

James Appleby, representing the miners employed at the Warwick shaft, reported that the men had decided to submit the screen question to the decision of the delegates present. The drivers will not work under $1 75 per day and the miners will cut no more breakthroughs at entry prices, Mr. Appleby also stated that at a meeting of the Warwick men a resolution was adopted recommending that the miners of the Massillon district unite and furnish their own supplies. While the other delegates were called upon to report the instructions they had received from the men represented, J. J. Mossop moved that the newspaper representatives be asked to leave the room. The motion was carried, when amended, to also exclude all miners but delegates from the meeting.

VIEWS OF THE M'BRIDES.

Patrick McBryde, secretary of the United Mine Workers, joined President John McBride last night, for the purpose of attending the district convention today. They spent the evening together at Mr. McBride's home, and when called upon spoke very freely as to the policy it would be best to pursue in the Massillon differential matter. As to the personal criticism directed against them for alleged neglect of the miners' case, they had very little to say. In the first place, they do not think that there was any neglect, and in the second place they do not think any charges against them will be made. The two McBrides felt very indignant over the nature of the award, and commented sarcastically upon the fact that they had no official knowledge of the award, the committee never having seen fit to communicate it to them. As to its nature, they have many specific objections.

"It is bad enough," said Mr. McBryde, "to lose under any circumstances, but here we have a verdict that is not in accord with the evidence of either miners or operators, but merely the individual conclusions of the arbitrators. Take the declaration in the award that the operators have established their ability to replace their old men with others for sixty cents. Now that is a gratuitous deduction entirely. All that the operators presented on that subject was the affidavit of a contractor that he could supply help at that price. Well, suppose he did say so? There was not a single man who swore that he would himself come to Massillon district for sixty cents. Anybody could furnish an affidavit like that contractor's. Then again the award says that Massillon coal has been driven from the lake trade, which is perfectly ridiculous in view of the established fact that the tonnage in this district has actually increased.

"On November 27 I was in Cleveland with the mine s' committee. I had with me President McBride's argument. I called upon Mr. Kerruish and informed him of the facts. I asked if I would have to supply the operators with a copy. His reply was no. He said Capt. Drake informed him by telephone that the operators' argument would be ready that afternoon. Our documents were placed in the hands of Judge Blandin, as per agreement. On December 1 I received a letter from Judge Blandin, of which the following is an extract:

"'Mr. Zerbe wished to submit Mr. McBride's argument to Judge Day, and as I could not furnish him with a copy for that purpose, he borrowed one to have some printed.'

'No one but a Cleveland lawyer could make so fine a distinction. Judge Day was the operators' counsel. I at once wired Mr. Kerruish.

"'A letter from Blandin informs me he has given our argument to Zerbe. This is an outrage and a breach of confidence. Have the operators filed their argument? If not, why not? I understood it was to be delivered the day I was in Cleveland. Have this matter straightened out at once.'

"I also wrote to Judge Blandin:

"'The argument of President McBride was for the private use use of the arbitrators. They had no right to give or loan Mr Zerbe a copy. If the copy of President McBride is not taken from Mr. Zerbe at once, so far as I am concerned, I am done with the case.'

"On December 2 I received a letter from Mr. Kerruish, in which he said.

"'You say you understood their argument was to be delivered the day you were in Cleveland. Was it not the rebutting testimony or presentation of facts in the nature of rebuttal which you have in mind? No outrage or breach of confidence was intended, I am sure, in Zerbe's receipt of argument.'

"I at once wired Father Kuhn to meet me in Cleveland. I told him the status of affairs. He was astonished, but admonished me to keep my temper. We called upon Judge Blandin, who handed me a reply to my letter. He can have it published if he so desires. I will do so at an early date.

"We also called upon Mr. Kerruish, who made light of the whole affair. I wanted to throw the whole matter out of my hands, but was advised not to do so by Father Kuhn. I then handed him a copy of my argument, which I had hastily prepared when I learned that President McBride's was given to the operators.

"When I returned home I told a friend what had occurred. He said, prophetically: 'The miners are beaten; the operators will get everything they have demanded.' He was right."

Continuing the conversation it was gathered from the two McBrides that in their opinion the miners should continue at work, and technically accept the award, at least for work done thus far, and after fixing a time when the award should be considered as inoperative, take whatever the operators offer until a favorable moment arrives for demanding the differential. They regarded a strike just now as unwise. In the meantime they would propose a rehearing of the case by the arbitrators, on the ground that the award is not based upon the evidence.

DRIVERS AND DAY MEN.

The Canal Fulton Signal says: "At a meeting at this place of the drivers and day men of the Massillon coal district, Monday, they passed a resolution demanding of the operators of the Massillon district $1 75 and oil per day, or $1 80 and they pay their own oil, and they also demanded back pay from October 21. All communications to be addressed to Mike Shannon, North Lawrence."

THE MINERS WILL GO OUT.

A SET OF RESOLUTIONS EMBODIES THEIR VIEWS.

They Will Accept 60 Cents for Work Done Since October, "In Deference to the Principle of Arbitration"—They Ask for a Joint Conference to Fix Prices.

The Massillon district miners' convention met again Friday morning, and the delegates are still at work. The important business has been transacted, however, and is given definite form by the adoption of the following preamble and resolutions:

MASSILLON, O., Dec. 27.

Whereas in the judgment of this committee the decision rendered in the arbitration case between the operators and the miner's of the Massillon district by the Messrs. Blandin, Kerriush and Kuhn is an outrage on the Massillon miners and is not founded upon the evidence submitted. Nor in accordance with the basis upon which the arbitration was entered into. The reason assigned by the arbitrators for making the award are opposed to all precedents and would not be made by men capable of understanding the coal trade. The first reason assigned is that the operators could get plenty of miners to work in the Massillon district at 60 cents per ton. There was no evidence to prove that such was the case, and the arbitrators were not justified in making such a statement.

Another reason given by the board for making the award is that miners prefer to work in the Massillon district at the same rates paid in other districts. There is no proof whatever for this. As out of 23 000 miners in the state only two men swore they would rather work in the Massillon district and neither of them were employed there when they made their affidavits. Then, again, they say that at the rate of sixty cents per ton for mining, miners can do as well and earn as much money in the Massillon district as in other districts at the same rate. The evidence in the Hocking valley investigation in the Jackson county arbitration case flatly contradicts this statement. The rest of the statements made by the arbitrators are on a par with those named, and there is not one particle of evidence to sustain them. The greater part of the evidence submitted by the operators having no bearing whatever on the cause of dispute, therefore be it

Resolved, That as there is no time specified as to the duration of the award, we, in deference to the principle of arbitration, agree to abide by its provisions up to the present time.

Resolved, That we are in favor of a joint meeting of representatives of operators and miners at an early date, to endeavor to fix prices for the future.

Resolved, That the entire question be held in abeyance until after said conference.

Resolved, That the district remain idle until after said conference.

Resolved, That this convention select a committee of five, with the assistance of Patrick McBryde, and District President Henry Mullen to act as a committee to confer with the operators.

Resolved, That we recommend to the convention that a committee be selected to inquire into the cost and arrange for the publication of all the evidence and argument in the late arbitration case.

The committee to confer with the operators was selected as follows: J. J. Mossop, of North Lawrence; John Whealen, of Wadsworth; John Kitt, of Canal Fulton; John Doubledee, of Canal Fulton, and James Parks, of Canal Fulton.

Mr. George Lienerman wishes to inform his patrons that he has moved his bakery from No. 19 East Main street to No. 15 South Mill street.

IN TWELVE PARAGRAPHS.

THE HISTORY OF A DYING YEAR IN MASSILLON.

A Brief Record of Striking Events in a Period of Exceptional Activity to Several Directions—A Suggestive Rather Than Explanatory Review of the Year.

The year 1894 opened hopefully for Massillon, in a business sense, as it marked the removal of the divisional terminus of the Wheeling & Lake Erie railway from Norwalk to this city, and the growing importance of this acquisition is manifesting itself from day to day. L. Q. Hoover, the well known newspaper man, fell dead on Erie street on the same date. A thrilling incident in the beginning of the year was the removal of Mr. Iler's peanut stand, which kept on flitting like a Kansas court house, occupying much of the valuable time of Carl Browne and other reformers. It was not this incident that first gave rise to the term "peanut statesman." The vaccination question agitated several thousand people and gave occasion for an indignation meeting, and when the culminating moment arrived, on the sixth day, the order which caused the excitement was rescinded. The vaccination disturbance was no sooner over than, on Andrew Jackson's day, the great Coxey drove the first wedge that shook the earth from pole to pole, by demanding that the Massillon council declare for non interesting bonds.

Officer Kitchen and a gentleman named Salmortatz created considerable excitment on the 13th, the latter going to jail. The Massillon coal operators decreased on the 16th that mining rates ought to be reduced to meet Pennsylvania competition, and on February 7th issued their anti-differential ultimatum, a subject that is even more interesting now than it was then. On January 18th Mr. Coxey secured the endorsement of Peter Smith for his non interesting bill, and the Coxey movement began to take shape. On the 19th Mr. Carkeek and Mr. Brady swindled several trusting citizens in an alleged wrestling match. Pastor Wise, of the Christian church, denounced the charity ball on the 21st, and the affair took place on the 26th—net profits, $129. George Park Fisher preferred charges against City Engineer Borton on the 23rd, but the latter held trump cards and has been playing them ever since. In the latter part of the month a Massillon ripper bill was born, but it died in the legislature.

The Stark county court house wickedness was made manifest on February 1st by the introduction of a bill providing for a $100,000 bond issue. Since then, by curious processes well understood in exclusive Canton circles, the total cost has been brought up to about a quarter of a million, and the Voice of the People is represented on this nightmare creation by a statue three feet high. The legislature came to see the town on the 3d and liked it so well that they appropriated $100,000 for the construction of the new state hospital. The board of education decided that valedictories must go. A very able blizzard arrived February 12th. William F. Lipps was accidentally killed on the 17th. Benjamin Vaughn was also killed in the No. 2 mine on the same day. Three children were drowned in the canal on the 26th.

The coal operators met on March 1st and refused to arbitrate. On the 3rd the World's Fair treasures, secured for the Massillon library that does not yet exist, collected by Dr. Pease, were opened. On the 13th John T. Norrie discovered the ninety ninth man who buncoed Harmon Schriver. The Coxey excitement began to grow; according to Carl Browne several cataclysms foretold by St. John the Baptist, were visible to the naked eye, and on Easter Sunday, March 25th, the army got off with forty-two reporters and seventy one warriors. St. Joseph's Catholic church was dedicated April 1st. April 2nd Tobias Schott was elected mayor. April 16th Perry Young became president of the Massillon council. On the last day of April, Miss Mamie Coxey became a goddess of peace, and on May 1st Coxey and Browne walked on the grass and a great movement came to an ignominious end. Consul Anthony Howells abandoned Welsh Rarebit and came to Massillon, May 7th, to spend his vacation. "Ben Hur" was given at the opera house May 23rd, with distinguished success. Walter McLain, in the title role. Judge U. R. Grant, of Akron, delivered the Memorial Day address.

The W. & L. E. decided to handle no more non union coal on June 1st. June 6th Randall's army came to town. On the same day Governor McKinley contributed $10 to the striking miners, and his check was returned, subsequently, without thanks, after he had called out the state troops. The sheriff called for aid on June 11th, and the next day the Fifth regiment and a large number of United States marshals arrived. On the 13th a bridge was burned at Sherrodsville and troops were forwarded to that point. June 14th R. W. Tayler was nominated for congress, and William Heidy was killed that night on a C., L. & W. crossing. On the 15th young Carney knocked out Tom Miller near Meyer's lake. On the 16th the Massillon miners voted against the McBride compromise. On the 18th Mr. Coxey came home. On the 19th Miss Permelia Kitchen got the better of a lightning rod man. On the 20th high school commencement exercises were held, and thereafter great events ceased tumbling over themselves in such remarkable variety.

The 4th of July failed to furnish any excitement. On the 6th Charles Hoffman paid a fine for shooting woodcock out of season. The troubles in Chicago eclipsed local matters, although a number of W. & L. E. railway men forced a shut down by striking. The road was tied up for about a week. On the 16th operations were fully resumed.

Frank M. Atwater died on August 7th. On the 9th the Canton council sat down to a banquet board in Massillon. The Massillon operators notified the miners to return to work on August 25th, or remove their tools from the mines. George L. Russell died August 20th. On the 1st of September Raymond Myers began to appropriate United States Express Company money, and is now in the penitentiary. On September 5th a shortage in the Stark county treasury was discovered, and it still exists. September 6th Mare Peter Sober applied for a divorce but reconsidered. The Dalton fire occurred on September 9th. September 12th Jonathan Wright said that he loved everybody but nobody loved him, so he made an end of himself. E. S. Riff was nominated for congress on the 17th. The state board of arbitration put in an appearance on the 20th and succeeded in deferring the importation of outside mine labor.

On the 25th Adam Bender declared that he was bewitched and sought an anti witch prescription of Mrs. Dreason. The miners and operators agreed to arbitrate September 25th. On the 30th Dr. Bailey delivered his farewell sermon.

October 6th William Reese was kicked down stairs by his wife and he decided that his pride had been trampled upon. They are now two. October 7th the Dalton people made the original discovery that the Reimer family set fire to the town. The courts have never been sure of it. On the 9th the pure food crusade began. On the 12th a number of painters were nearly suffocated in the standpipe. On the 13th a train load of chewing gum was wrecked. October 21st Louis Fritz fell from a chestnut tree and cut an artery. October 24th Aby Marks returned home after a brief but exciting adventure in search of Indians and gore. October 27th the M. A. C.'s went to Youngstown and were theirs.

November 1st the telephone lines in New York were opened, and the next day the M. A. C.'s won a glorious victory over the Mansfields. The corner stone of the U. B. church was laid November 4th. Governor McKinley came to town on the 5th. November 9th Joseph Farmer and John Donnelly opened a can of powder with a miner's pick. They are both dead. November 10th Dr. Jones the M. A. C.'s and the Adelberts met on the field of battle. According to the Cleveland papers Dr. Jones won. He denies it vigorously. Harry F. Pocock and Miss Anna Wells were married November 16th. November 17th a frightful wreck occurred on the C. L. & W. at Warmington. Engineer Rosenberg was killed. Mayor Schott notified the saloonkeepers to obey the Sunday laws on November 19th and of course they did. November 19th the Mosquito Hollow Indians went out on the war path and the club house, which was their habitat, has since been destroyed. Mrs. Fordyce Seeley was looking for the Herrick estate in November, but the proceeds have not yet been received. Thomas Johnson, of Uhrichsville, was killed at the Tremont street bridge, November 25. November 26th the council declared the Central Union Telephone franchise forfeited. The succeeding chapters are yet to be written.

Thanksgiving Day the M. A. C.'s demoralized the Canton team, and eighteen marriage licenses were issued. Mr. Blake McPherson drew upon his wits for a few odd dollars and sundry Massillon merchants honored the draft. John Hann took Rough on Rats December 13th, and about the same date Mr. E. R. Albrecht and Mr. James Myers, jr., caught a large sized burglar with bravery and discretion. Dudley Baum wanted to die December 16th, but reconsidered and contented himself with a stomach ache. December 17th Mr. Robert Hammond gratified his friends and admirers by proving himself the victor of the most famous cake walk conducted since love was young. On the 19th the verdict in favor of the operators was made public, and on the 28th the miners practically rejected the award. The record closes at this point.

AFTER SEVENTEEN DAYS.

A Massillon Dog and Its Fasting Capacity Tested.

Men who occupy offices in the Heinrich building, in East Main street, have been very much annoyed lately by the whining and barking of a dog.

Several times these gentlemen have decided to investigate the cause of these unearthly noises, but as often did their courage ooze from their finger tips, and the dog still barked. But Saturday morning Mr. G. W. Heinrich had occasion to enter an unoccupied room in the second floor. A friend accompanied him.

Mr. Heinrich had no sooner crossed the the threshold of the door than he rushed out, at the same time emitting a most blood curdling yell. His companion, who by the way was a colored man, caught the spirit, and he yelled also. Mr. Henrich explained that there was a horrible-looking beast in the room, and that he would not venture there again. His dusky friend also refused to enter, and it was not until a brave fellow, who had hunted coon in the forests of Tuscarawas township, came along, that any one was found willing to go in. This brave man, with his hand on his pen knife, leaped into the room. Instead of finding a tiger or a lion, he was amazed to see only a poor emaciated dog dying for the want of food or drink. It was nearly dead, and had, according to Mr. Henrich's story, been in the room for seventeen days, as it was just that time since the door had last been opened. The poor beast was given food and water, and now shows signs of becoming a live and healthy dog.

Drilling at West Lebanon.

WEST LEBANON, Dec. 29.—The coal drillers at this place have suspended operations for the present, owing to the severety of the weather. The men in the employ of the Mullins company have not been working for some time as a result of an accident that occurred several days ago. While drilling through some unusually hard substance at a considerable depth, the drill rod broke off leaving about fifteen feet of the rod in the drill hole. The drillers hope that they may yet recover it. If they do not, it will incur considerable expense for the company as a new hole will necessarily have to be commenced.

The Corean Rebels.

YOKOHOMA, Dec. 31.—It is reported that the Tonghank rebels in the Corean province of Chollade have established a new kingdom and enthroned a member of the Ening family.

A BOYCOTT SUGGESTED.

THE MINERS DENOUNCE MESSRS. BLANDIN AND KERRUISH.

Some Stinging Resolutions Conclude the Miners' District Conference—They Adjourn to Await a Reply from the Operators—The Latter in Session at Cleveland.

After a session lasting two days, the Massillon miners adjourned Friday evening about 5 o'clock, having adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, Our case has been presented in such a manner as to convince any fair minded board as to the justice of our proposition, therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend a vote of confidence to our officials and exonerate them from all blame.

Resolved, That we, the miners of the Massillon district, condemn the action of Judge Blandin and Lawyer Kerruish in the decision of our case, and request the members of the Central Labor Union, of Cleveland, to ignore them in all business transactions, as we find them unworthy of all respect of organized labor.

It is gathered from the delegates that they are anxious to have the operators agree to a 65 cent rate. Immediately after the adoption of the resolution, Friday, ordering a suspension, THE INDEPENDENT sent the information to the three members of the board of arbitration. The Rev. James Kuhn declined to express any opinion on the subject. Judge Blandin and Mr. Kerruish sent the following notes:

CLEVELAND, Dec. 28.—Replying more leisurely to your urgent telegram than would seem to be expected—and if there be impropriety in replying at all, out of civility to you, I'm disposed to risk it—permit me to say, speaking for myself, that the language of the award alluded to, is very plain, means precisely what it says, covers all the points submitted, I believe, and no thing more. My understanding "of obligation of miners" thereunder, is worth no more than your own.

Very respectfully,
W. S. KERRUISH

CLEVELAND, Dec. 28.—I received your telegram today as follows: "Miners resolve to quit work. They say award fixes no time limit. Hence they decided to accept award for work done since submission. What is your understanding of obligation of miners?" The agreement to submit differences to arbitration, and the award thereon, are both on file as required by statute. They are probably explicit enough to determine the rights and duties of the parties, to which I have nothing to add.

Respectfully,
E. J. BLANDIN.

DELINQUENT TAX SALE.

A List of Lots and Lands Returned by the Treasurer.

The lands and parts of lots in Massillon and Perry township returned delinquent by the treasurer of Stark county, O., together with the taxes and penalties charged thereon agreeable to law are contained and described in the following list, viz:

	No	Val.	$ Cts.
MASSILLON FIRST WARD LANDS.			
Burnell, J. H.	17 47	700	35 05
Hoehn, C. L	17-18	280	13 88
Ruwarde, Rosanna	8 48	140	8 25
FIRST WARD LOTS.			
Caskey, Francis M.	1022	710	34 79
Flickinger, Eliza	1347	470	22 62
do do	1348	190	9 74
Hopper, Alfred	940	128	57 78
Hogan, Thomas	1016	610	29 68
Leighton, Cecilia	1469	460	22 62
Martin, Catherine	997	420	27 13
Snodmaker, John A.	10-8	140	18 78
	1059		
Umbenhour, Nancy	344	1980	93 25
Von Kanel, A. C.	1024	660	60 01
Walcutt, Laura A.	298	2040	94 87
White, Jos. R.	505	1610	72 01
	289		
Webb, T. S.	112	1960	91 18
	114		
Yost, Jessie F. F.	1500	2550	179 70
MASSILLON SECOND WARD LANDS.			
Borden, George T.	18-80	950	44 71
Herring, Ptr heirs	18-2	1320	83 14
Jarvis Kent est	17-16	240	140 13
Overton, Mary	18 80	850	6 74
Walker, Alice	17-128	570	27 22
MASSILLON SECOND WARD LOTS.			
Benner Eliz et al	308	270	14 39
Early Peter heirs	1395	570	27 22
Ferguson, D. J.	1590	850	53 90
Grass, Jos.	122	870	55 14
Gravins heirs	1935	100	10 23
Hazzard, W. W.	665	190	12 88
Heisler, Emanuel	66	240	15 83
do	65	90	6 60
Hensel, August	1190	330	16 18
Herring, Ed.	614	380	18 54
Hartman, Cyrus	1561	510	24 45
Hazzard, W. W.	668	50	4 11
do	664	50	4 11
do	669	80	4 68
do	705	90	5 14
McClymonds, Eliz	632	280	15 88
Schlagel, Eliz	123-124	1431	20 96
Wendling, Geo.	121	12.0	44 24
ALBRIGHT AND WEBB'S ADDITION.			
Hahn, Regina	97	570	27 22
MASSILLON THIRD WARD LANDS.			
Beach, A. F.	7-150	1060	66 98
do	7-7	320	20 94
do	7-6	340	1 66
do	7-6	300	19 66
Fry, John W	7-270	90	6 10
MASSILLON THIRD WARD LOTS.			
Albright & Young	1336	380	18 48
Grass, Mary J.	7 242	850	53 90
Herring, Ed.	7 160	190	12 82
Hart, Lizzie	7-200	430	28 76
Kaylor, Chas. H.	8-150	430	20 78
Leonard, John	7-146	280	13 88
Marshall, Anna M.	7-174	410	26 51
Mason, A. M	6 260	580	34 08
Ogden, John H.	7 176	440	29 76
Skinner, Anna C.	7-160	140	9 42
Sweir, Geo	7 177	520	26 67
Bans, Jac	1518	390	25 27
Clay, Fanny	176	6400	271 63
Dichin, Ernest	210	520	24 92
Fogel, Eliza A.	1885	100	10 23
Grass, Jos	26	300	21 53
Geuet, Jos.	13.0	70	5 3
do do	1521	290	18 42
Hahn, Eliz	269	380	19 63
Iler, John	1334	140	9 71
Kaehler, Conrad, Seller & Ricks	45 46	570	74 95
Marlon, W. heirs	485	280	13 88
Moyer Jac C	11.3	75	21 13
McCaughey R. W.	176	100	26 86
Panyard, Alfred	32	900	82 38
Rith Melchoir	1109	160	8 36
Smith, Phil Jr.	2-1	900	42 31
Schwartzfager, A'g	184	350	17 16
MASSILLON FOURTH WARD-- LANDS.			
Fisher, John	5-308	240	13 19
MASSILLON FOURTH WARD—LOTS.			
Harmon, Phil.	463	280	13 88
Oberlin, Chas. E.	247	100	13 23
Switter, Mathias	277	190	1 82
Whitmer, John	375	8 0	37 81
Youngblood, N. E.	432	570	36 59
PERRY TOWNSHIP—LANDS.			
Bunnell, J. H. U. S.	17	1980	54 05
Bowers, Lydia E.	18	310	10 92
Hintz, Flora	21	50	3 54
Miller, John P.	33	380	14 13
do	32	570	12 91
Rudy, Jas. L. U. S.	17	370	10 91
Umbenhour, H. & W.	20	90	4 18
do	19	7470	171 11
do	19	620	16 19
EARL'S OUTLOTS.			
Lamb, Simon	15	410	14 12
Stuhldrebr, Wm.	4	160	6 12
do	4	360	12 52

The only way to cure catarrh is to purify the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood and tones up the whole system.

Health Restored

ALL RUN DOWN
No Strength nor Energy

Miserable IN THE **EXTREME.** Hands COVERED with SORES.

CURED BY JSING

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

"Several years ago, my blood was in bad condition, my system all run down, and my general health very much impaired. My hands were covered with large sores, discharging all the time. I had no strength nor energy and my feelings were miserable in the extreme. At last I commenced taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla and soon noticed a change for the better. My appetite returned and with it, renewed strength. Encouraged by these results, I kept on taking the Sarsaparilla, till I had used six bottles, and my health was restored."—A. A. TOWNS, prop. Harris House, Thompson, N. Dak.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla The Only

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Waterproof collars and cuffs that will not wilt, are not effected by moisture and look just like linen are all the fashion now. They are made by covering a linen collar or cuff with "celluloid" and are the *only* waterproof goods made with an interlining, consequently the only ones that will stand wear and give perfect satisfaction. Try them and you will never regret it. Always neat, and easily cleaned. When soiled simply wipe off with a wet cloth or sponge. Every piece of the genuine is stamped as follows:

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Ask for those so marked and refuse any imitations, as they cannot possibly please you. If your dealer does not keep them, we will send a sample direct on receipt of price. Collars 25c. each. Cuffs 50c. pair. State size and whether stand-up or turned-down collar is wanted.

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Buys a splendid Beaver, Melton
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Kersey Overcoat, real value
$15.00
Or a suit made of Best Fabrics
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—AND—
Instructions.

Goods Sent C. O. D., WITH PRIVILEGE OF EXAMINATION.

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Is not complete without an ideal
COMPLEXION POWDER.

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Combines every element of beauty and purity. It is beautifying, soothing, healing, healthful, and harmless, and when rightly used is invisible. A most delicate and desirable protection to the face in this climate.

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NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®
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THE CURRENCY BILL.

INTEREST IN CONGRESS CENTERS UPON THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

Interview With an Incarnated Cyclopedia of Financial Facts—A Lightning Speaker. Feeling That Our Financial Craft Must Look Out For Breakers.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Sixteen good working days did congress put in for the short session before the holidays and really made commendable speed. In the senate the Nicaragua canal bill was discussed with marked ability on both sides, and the friends of a national university presented their arguments in detail. Senators Vest and Hill did their prettiest for a cloture resolution, with some aid from others, and a good deal of unfinished business was disposed of. In the house several appropriations bills went through with a whirl. Messrs. Pickler and Henderson got off their speeches to the fact that the pension roll is a roll of honor and did it better than usual, while the regular indorsements thereof were delivered by the usual members.

A Piece of Resistance.

All interest, however, centered and still centers in the currency bill, which is to be for this session the piece de resistance, as we say in Paris. The committee on banking and currency made a very successful imitation of the Dutch justice of the peace in the old story, who said, "I will take two days to consider this case, but I will finally decide for the plaintiff." It was known in advance that the committee would report in favor of the Carlisle bill. Nevertheless they deliberated two weeks and heard testimony which makes a printed volume of 370 pages, then reported without even considering the bill in full committee. It was said at the start there were 17 opinions in the committee and there would be more opinions if there were more members, but the minority got together much quicker than the majority and not only voted solidly against reporting the bill at all, but carried two Democrats with them. So the vote stood 9 to 8, and two of the nine only voting to report in order to get the matter discussed, and thus it appears that the bill was handicapped from the start.

CHAIRMAN SPRINGER OF THE COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND FINANCE

The wild guesses and sudden changes of opinion on the prospects of this bill have been remarkable, even with our previous experience of this congress. At first there was a general and sneering laugh at the very idea of this congress adopting the Baltimore plan or anything like it. But no sooner had president and secretary indorsed it than it gained friends so rapidly as to cause Mr. Springer to prophesy that it would go through the house before the holidays. Contemporary with this advance in the house was a retrogression on the part of the bankers, many of whom, if not a majority, discovered that they did not approve of the Baltimore plan, with Carlisle amendments, and of all those who testified not more than two were strenuous for the Carlisle plan, even with modifications. Within two days after the bill was reported to the house it was evident that every Republican and many Democrats would vote against it. As to the Populists, of course they are opposed to all banks of issue. In the very opening of the fight, therefore, the Democrats suddenly shifted their line and went into action with the left in front. Chairman Springer led, and Mr. Walker followed for the minority, and then the Hon. Uriel Sebree Hall of Missouri, next in command to Chairman Springer, "refused his line," as we used to say 30 years ago, and began to talk about the substitute bill, which made the previous speech on that side appear quite mal apropos.

Congressman Walker on Finance.

It soon appeared, however, that the minority, though unanimous against the Carlisle bill, was far from being so in favor of the Walker bill. It is so hard for the unscientific mind to master a comprehensive currency bill—and for my part I would rather take a decent whipping than study one out—that I took the short course and went to Mr. Walker with three questions:

"Does your bill aim to throw the burden of maintaining specie payment on the banks?"

"My bill throws no burden on anybody which they are not willing to assume. It invites the bankers to assume the duty of maintaining coin payments and makes it their interest to do so. Under my bill there will be more gold and silver in use and at less expense than under the present system, which practically makes it to the interest of the banks not to aid in keeping the coin in use. The whole weight falls on the treasury. Under my bill it would not, and yet both gold and silver would be more in evidence."

"How does the treasury now maintain the gold standard with so little gold against so much paper?"

"It is by sufferance only. But first fix in your mind the fact that it is not the gold in the treasury that does it. It is the general knowledge of the people that there is very much more gold in the country. Let that gold go out of use or to the slightest premium, and this little jag in the treasury wouldn't amount to a snap of your finger. It should be noted also that the amount of gold in the country is considerably exaggerated. There is certainly not more than $500,000,000 and maybe no more than $450,000,000, and that inactive. There must be more coin available, and it must be daily in evidence, and the silver must be utilized so far as it is safe, and I believe my bill will do it."

"Does your plan contemplate the retirement of the greenbacks?"

"Gradually. I sum up my plan thus: Let the banks issue all they can make profitable provided that it is thoroughly secured and let the plan be so far automatic that a redundant currency would be unprofitable. But the chief point I insist upon just now is that my plan provides for no force work and leaves the banks to make the change gradually and at their option, while the Carlisle bill proposes to drive them all into action at once."

Eager For the Fray.

It is a common taunt that "the chaps who know all about the financial question never have any finances," which may have some truth in it, but is pretty rough on William McKinley, Charley Foster and others as eminent, to say nothing of Daniel Webster and Robert Morris, who for some years dated his letters, "Debtors' Prison," etc. Nothing of the sort can be alleged against Mr. Walker, who not only looks the ideal banker to perfection, but has managed his own finances remarkably well. I have seen him excited several times, but never so eager for the fray as this time. He is not only an incarnated cyclopedia of financial facts, but refreshes his memory every time he speaks by consulting the authorities and occasionally talks from behind an immense stack of books. It was evident as soon as he rose that the opposition were of a mind to have fun with him, for they crowded close and guyed him with a variety of questions, but he stood them off in fine style, and even his egotism took on an appearance of dignity when he told how many years he had labored in nonpartisan earnestness for a good bill. "I have," said he, "spent more nights working on it than money would hire me to spend. I am not the stupidest man on earth either. It is my voice that has roused the country upon this subject, and my views have not had a friend until within the past 15 months. My addresses at Chicago, St. Louis and other places shook up the country some. I may take a little rose colored view of the subject, however. I may be somewhat tinged with partisanship on the subject, but I hope not."

A New Orator.

Evidently Mr. Springer had no such good opinion of himself. His speech may read well in the record, but it certainly sounded weak. Looking on from the gallery, it was hard to avoid the conclusion that he was at most but half hearted in support of the Carlisle bill. And when Mr. Hall, as if by inadvertence, let slip the fact that a substitute bill was ready there was a general snicker in the house and gallery, and we began to see why Mr. Springer's speech sounded as it did. As if he realized that he had made a slip and was determined to make the best of it, Mr. Hall boldly launched out and covered the whole subject in a very strong speech, unhappily much marred by his rapid and vehement utterance. It is a pity that so logical a speaker should have that particular fault which is so easily cured.

Mr. Hall is re-elected, which in a year like this may be considered as an assurance that he is to stay here as long as he likes, and I have a sort of impression that he is one of the coming men of the west. Mr. Johnson of Indiana next delivered 240 words a minute for a solid hour, the only man in congress and probably the only man in North America who can do it, and he spoke distinctly too. The usual excuse for these lightning ejaculators is that they want to get as much as possible into their limited time, but every reporter knows that they repeat words and phrases so much that they, with rare exceptions, really say less in an hour than more deliberate speakers. Messrs. Warner of New York and Ellis of Kentucky followed, and after that there was really nothing new in the discussions, though all the speeches were rather above average.

Something Must Be Done.

Bets are even that some bill will become a law—not this bill, of course, for its fate is conceded, but some modification of it. It is confidently stated by some who ought to know that a careful poll has already been made of the Fifty-fourth congress, and that Mr. Cleveland is perfectly satisfied with the results as to the house, but does not like the looks of the senate. The opinion steadily grows that if this house does not pass a comprehensive currency bill Mr. Cleveland will at once call the next in special session, and some who are near him, as the phrase goes, confidently predict it. The trouble is that others equally near him just as positively deny it. It is a pleasure to record that men of all parties, from Tom Reed to Lafe Pence, and from Burrows of Michigan to Talbert of South Carolina, agree on one point—that the country cannot go on as it is now going many months longer. All agree that something must be done soon, and nearly all concede that the next year or two will try the banking system worse than it has been tried since 1837, for the export of gold is evidently going to be large for the rest of this fiscal year, and beyond that the prospect is nothing to brag of. "Therefore," say the leading Democrats, "if we do not pass a bill, the Republicans will, and we shall be deeper in the soup, if that is possible." "Verba ligant homines ut cornua taurorum funes," as we say in Rome.

J. H. BEADLE.

Ancient Heirlooms.

Amulets are now worn by royal noble families in India that are believed to have been handed down from father to son for nearly 2,000 years.

WHITE LEGHORNS.

Experience With This Precocious and Profitable Breed.

I have at this writing, says a New Jersey correspondent of Farm Poultry, a pen of 25 pullets, hatched March 21, laying five or six eggs daily, first egg gathered Aug. 15.

These pullets have made rapid growth, weighing now from 2¼ to 2¾ pounds at 5 months and 3 weeks old. I sold, June 10, 27 broilers (cockerels) from this hatch, weighing 1¼ to 1½ pounds, and ten days later closed out eight more at 1¼ pounds. Thus many weighed 1½ pounds at 11 weeks of age.

These birds were hatched in a Prairie State incubator and raised in Mr. Rankin's brooder. Meat meal and Sheridan's powder formed their chief stimulating diet, with usual grain food of baked johnny cake, cracked corn, barley, wheat and buckwheat, feed as I saw fit, with a little cut green bone for a relish now and then. I find this breed precocious, having continually taken pains to mate only largest and most vigorous stock for breeding, and by constant watchfulness in this direction we may in time reach the desired point of fair weight, great egg production and the greatly prized (in our market) whiteness of eggs. Give us well bred stock for business and not for fancy purposes.

My 100 hens have laid 11,070 eggs in nine months ending Sept. 1, and in October were laying 25 to 30 eggs daily. Only 18 out of entire lot have not cast their feathers, many having finished the molt and laying again.

My hens weigh from three to four pounds apiece (latter being weight of a score or so), and three pounds, some a little less and above, for the rest.

If farmers would only watch their flocks a little and get to know them so as to be able to say, "There, see that hen? Well, she has laid right along since last fall, never offered to sit, good size, good eater," etc., he would find a score and over out of every 100 come up or nearly so to those points. Now put them in a pen by themselves, take good care of them, and when breeding time comes he will know just where he is.

I find it is unwise to kill off all year old stock, for nearly 75 per cent of them, if handled well, will lay very soon after molting.

If you see a hen in the midst of the molt with nice red comb and lively gait, good appetite, and cheerful, she is the one that with a little stimulant and plenty of nitrogenous food in her ration will hardly stop laying and will begin inside of three weeks to lay steadily. On the other hand, if you see a hen with comb very pale and shriveled, dull look, doesn't eat, stands around, etc., even if she has completed her molt, the market pen is the place for her—and do not think you will get her laying soon, because it will not be until January or later before she picks up.

Of course all breeds have some drawback and none perfect, and I find this one so. My pullets began laying at a little less than 5 months, but their eggs are small, weighing only 15 ounces to the dozen, while hens' eggs weigh 25 ounces and over.

Thus, you see, it is better not to force your pullets to laying under 6 months or so, as such small eggs are not marketable. Let us hear from some of our Leghorn breeders what they think of changing pullets from pen to pen until 6 or 7 months old. I think this will check their laying until eggs are better size. Or is it best to start them early and dispose of eggs at low price until they become marketable?

EGGS IN WINTER.

Another Testimonial to the Value of Green Bone Food.

Years ago, says E. H. Davis in The Poultry Monthly, the poultry business was not as lucrative as it is at the present time. During the winter months, although our poultry was well sheltered and fed and great care used to keep the buildings clean, giving plenty of fresh water, air, etc., we found at the opening of the spring we had no remuneration for our labor, as cost of grain, scraps, potatoes, etc., far exceeded the income of eggs.

We have now a better way of feeding, and most excellent results have followed. We feed cut green bones in fair quantity every other day, and some of the time every day. They are inexpensive, and with a good bone cutter they make when cut fresh every day so nice a food that we can only liken it to a nice rare steak to a hungry man. The fowls love it. They thrive, and the chickens grow rapidly when fed on it. The mineral part of this food gives chickens material for their growing bones, and for the laying hens the shells, while the meat, gristle and juices in these green bones give material for the flesh to the growing chickens and interior of the egg in abundance.

So now our fowls, instead of being overfat in winter, are giving us eggs. Instead of being a sorry looking, dejected, unprofitable lot during the molting period, they are wide awake and strong, and many of them go so far as to give us eggs regularly at this time. The grain bill being largely reduced, the egg yield being increased and no loss from sickness, all aid in making our winter and spring record very encouraging, and no one could induce us to neglect the feeding of green bone freshly cut at all seasons of the year.

A Goose Can Count.

Seashore gunners hold that the wild goose can count two, but not three. Accordingly it is customary in preparing to shoot wild geese from a blind or some detached ribbon of marsh for three men to row over to the station together and for two of them to return to the main land. The geese, being unable to count above two believe when they see the two men returning that no enemy has been left upon the marsh and approach the spot without fear. It is asserted that if two men go out and only one returns the geese will carefully avoid the region of the blind.

A DUCK FARMER.

He Raises and Slaughters Nearly Sixteen Thousand Birds a Year.

Mr. A. J. Hallock of the Atlantic Duck farm, Speonk, N. Y., raised about 44 tons of ducks the past year. To think of that amount of carcasses going into market one would almost venture the idea that there was a regular glut, but when it is known that about 80,000 ducklings are annually marketed from Long Island and all shipped to New York, in addition to tons upon tons received from other locations, one is almost dazed at the enormous amount of duck eating people in the east.

At the last killing day a regular gallows was erected. From the top beam dangled a dozen cords. On the ground lay a heavy log, to which were secured an equal number of cords with hooks at each end.

When ready, Bruno, a trained Scotch dog, was ordered to go out into the water and chase up the desired flock of birds. This done, a temporary fence was placed about the flock, and Mr. Hallock began the work of overhauling them. In this he proved himself to be an expert. Having annually sorted over thousands of birds, he is at once able to tell which are ready to be slaughtered and which should go another week.

After the overhauling the executioner grabbed up four birds in each hand, which he easily carried by the necks to a box. Then picking up two and placing their necks under his left arm he took up the third, which he fastened to the cord hanging from the beam. Having a slip loop, the feet were easily adjusted. Then the hook on the cord from the log was fastened in the nostrils. So on each one was adjusted until the entire number of cords were used.

Taking a pointed and sharp knife in his right hand, the executioner opened the duck's mouth with his left hand, and by a quick move severed the two jugular veins; then he passed to the second, and so on until the entire number of birds were bled.

When over their flopping, they were taken down, and after the thick blood was shaken from their mouths they were placed on a platform so that the bills could lay in a trough of water. Then with a brush all the blood was washed out of the mouth, and they were ready for the pickers.

In the picker room were busily engaged a lot of women and girls who took charge of the birds from the time the executioner cleaned off the blood. Each picker dipped her own bird in the scalding water, removed the rough feathers, then gave another dip in water, cleaning with a sponge, and the final work of removing what pinfeathers still remained. From the picker they went into cooling vats, winding up, when thoroughly frozen, by being packed in barrels with cracked ice.

SMALL FLOCKS PAY.

Mistake of Keeping Two Hens Where There Is Room For but One.

It is a mistake to keep too many fowls. Large flocks are often as bad for the fowls as crowded tenements are for human beings. A space of 10 feet square should be allotted each fowl for exercise. A house 10 by 10 is not too large for ten hens and one male, and a dozen hens are sufficient as the maximum number for that space. It will pay to sell off the surplus. Measure the space you have in square feet, and then divide by ten, which will give you the number of hens that will be properly accommodated with room.

Small flocks assist in appropriating waste food that would otherwise be of no value, and the labor bestowed upon a small flock is of no consideration whatever, as a child may perform all the work of feeding. When we see the records of a small flock of a dozen, we are always reminded that the cost proportionately is lower than for a large flock, and a profit of $2 or $3 per hen is not unusual, but when it comes to keeping large numbers the conditions are then changed. Table scraps, which are potent with a small flock, become an insignificant portion of the food for a large number, and the farmer or the poultryman finds his expenses for food and labor increased more proportionately for a large flock than for a smaller one. Nothing gives more satisfactory results or affords greater pleasure than a flock of about a dozen hens. Each hen in the flock is well known to every member of the family, and if one person neglects them some one will be sure to notice the fault. They are pets and receive the very best of care. If the weather is severely cold or a rainstorm sets in, the hens are looked after as carefully as if they were members of the family, and they will lay and well repay for all the care that may be bestowed upon them. Those who keep but few hens (mostly those who live in suburbs of a city) aim to procure something good. The pure breeds are used, because it is a pleasure to have them, scrubs being rare. When the farmers adopt this plan, they will find greater profit.

Essay on Hens.

On the subject of hens a boy writes: "Hens is curious animals. They don't have no nose, nor no teeth, nor no ears. They swallow their wittles whole and chew it up in their crops inside of 'em. The outside of hens is generally put in ter pillers and inter feather dusters. The inside of a hen is sometimes filled with marbles and shirt buttons and such. A hen is very much smaller than a good many other animals, but they'll dig up more cabbage plants than anything that ain't a hen. Hens is very useful to lay eggs for plum puddings. Skinny Bates eat so much plum pudding once that it sent him inter the colliery. Hens has got wings and can fly when they get scart. I cut Uncle William's hen's head off with a hatchet, and it scart her to death. Hens sometimes make very fine spring chickens."—Australian Poultry and Dog Gazette.

NEW ENGLAND HARVESTS.

Contrast With the Past—Greater Area of Potatoes—The Dairy—Fruits.

The harvests of the eastern states are not extensive, though varied and important. A smaller product of the old staples is made and a much larger quantity than formerly of such as are suited to existing conditions. There is more careful discrimination in occupying lands with such crops as are best suited to them and therefore most profitably grown. Economy of labor is a marked peculiarity of present operations. Not only in the use of labor saving machinery and implements, but in reduction of arable culture of ordinary field crops, is the contrast with former times shown. In the hill towns farm work employs less than half the labor of 40 years ago, with much more than half of former results in production. This economy is most noticeable in haymaking. What formerly required six weeks in the days of scythes and hand rakes is now easily accomplished in three. This expedition in haymaking permits the cutting of each field when in best condition, instead of the old time delay, which could not avoid overripeness and deterioration of quality. The hay of New England, therefore, averages better and is more nutritious and intrinsically valuable than formerly.

Wheat has nearly disappeared, yet farmers here and there will have a small field, notwithstanding the ruinously low price. In seeding to grass, wheat or some other grain has been so long in vogue that it is continued as a seeming necessity. Barley is grown for feed on many farms where wheat has been abandoned. The growing of oats is more general, but the acreage is less than formerly.

Potatoes, especially for early use, are still generally grown, but not so largely as in former times, except in some localities. There is large opportunity yet for the extension of potato growing in the broad acres of new soil in the Aroostook region in Maine, and their quality is so fine there that there is great inducement to enlarge the area.

The dairy is the prominent farm industry. There has been great improvement in milk cows during the past ten years. The Jersey and the Holstein are popular, and the native stock has been much improved by selection and better feeding and care.

Fruits are receiving more attention, orchard fruits and small fruits, and are found profitable when not neglected. Pear trees are prolific on the sea coast and are found in almost every village and town garden. Peaches are few and short lived. Apples are universal and profitable in all the eastern states, and in years of full bearing are largely shipped to England. Besides the cultivated small fruits, cranberries are profitable on the southern coast of Massachusetts, especially on Cape Cod, and $500 and more per acre are taken from the best bogs in full bearing. The wild fruits yield large sums of money and are a source of income to pickers and sometimes to proprietors. Huckleberries, blueberries, blackberries and barberries are the principal, writes a correspondent of Country Gentleman.

Top Dressing Winter Grain.

Instead of hauling the barnyard manure to the field as made, many farmers pile it up in the yard, and after the wheat or rye is sown top dress the field with the thoroughly decomposed material, which is usually spread directly from the wagon, entailing less labor and a more even distribution than by any other plan. There is, however, a question about making this application after sowing. Those who have tried both plans in the same field and upon the same crop as reported by American Agriculturist prefer to apply the manure just previous to the last harrowing, or at least before drilling, as this insures not only a more even distribution, but a fining of all lumps and the covering with soil of a large per cent of the manure, placing it nearer the growing plant, where the soil will absorb the fertility, instead of allowing it to escape, as much of it does when simply scattered over the surface. The more thorough the harrowing the better the effect of the manure.

News and Notes.

The farmers' national congress at the last meeting adopted a resolution favoring rural free mail delivery.

Latest advices from Great Britain report a good demand for American apples.

The French official crop estimates place the yields of barley and oats at more than 50 per cent higher than last year.

Chestnuts have come in large quantities, and the price is greatly depressed in consequence. Many have been put into cold storage.

Shipments of live cattle to the foreign markets continue to run away ahead of last year.

At the next meeting of the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations, among other topics to be discussed is "The Colored Farmers of Alabama."

While the acreage of potatoes this year in the United States is larger probably than ever before the average yield per acre is lower than reported before in more than a dozen years.

English farming land has greatly declined in value since the era of cheap American wheat.

Exports of live sheep to Europe show a gratifying increase.

Recent experiments in England would seem to indicate that in the not distant future each farmhouse will have its electric lights, the electricity therefor being furnished by a little windmill.

The nineteenth annual meeting of the American Poultry association will be held at Kansas City Thursday, Dec. 20, 1894, during the exhibition of the Midcontinental Poultry association in that city, whose dates are Dec. 18 to 26, 1894.

Begin the Year With Confidence.

The old year is growing very wabbly in his gait and is about to stagger into the grave. Let us bury our croakings and complaints with him and start the new year with new confidence and courage. "The way to resume specie payments," said Horace Greeley, "is to resume." The way to prosper is to prosper.—Boston Globe.

CHAS. D. WISE,

Surveyor, Civil and Mining Engineer and Draughtsman.

Abstractor of Titles and Notary Public.

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MASSILLON, O.

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NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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BILL NYE ON JOKES.

GIVES SOME INFORMATION ON HOW THEY ARE WRITTEN.

A Pathetic Letter From Oregon Is Received, Wherein the Course of True Love Is a Trifle Vague—Some Remarks About the Czar of Russia.

[Copyright, 1894, by Edgar W. Nye.]

Young Writer, Bucyrus, O., asks: "Who write the humorous paragraphs for the big morning papers of New York? They must be very prolific writers, and I do not see how they can think of so many things for 365 days in the year."

Everybody writes them. It is not a member of the staff who does the humorous paragraphs of a metropolitan paper generally. About 50 bright writers in New York, connected with other publications very often, buy cigars with

SELLING JOKES.

their joke money. Each week they write 20 to 50 of these paragraphs, and then taking them in their market basket go out and dispose of them.

They go to the keenest editor first, and he takes what suits him. Then they go to one who is a little less alert with what is left, and so on till the lot is disposed of. It would be amusing to give here the order in which the different papers are arranged in the mind of the joke writer and the name of the last editor they go to, but I do not dare do it here, though I have been let into the secret by friends who are in the business.

Those who think that Mr. Pulitzer writes all the original humorous nonpariel jokes in The World and Mr. Dana those that appear in The Sun make a great mistake. Sometimes there will be a week at a time when neither of these gentlemen writes a joke for the paper, for by the time they have entertained visitors, shown them the new job press and how to pick a business card out of its jaws without leaving a thumb on the forms, written a scathing editorial, a Christmas poem and a few book reviews, attended an old settler's meeting, made a kettle of composition for the rollers and outlined the policy of the croquet column for the ensuing day, read the proof and prepared the hotel arrivals for press, it is time to go home.

A great many people think that if they get down to The Sun office at half after 7 they will find Mr. Dana sweeping out his office and putting a fresh newspaper in his canary cage, but this is not the case. For several years he has been enabled to hire this work done. He also lives in summer on a little private island, and by the time he rows over to New York he claims that he has had all the exercise he needs.

The following letter comes from the agricultural regions of Oregon and has many local expressions in it peculiar to the wheat growing country. I have not interfered with the spelling. "Kuk" is a new one on me, but I judge that it means cook.

The strawbuck is the person who bucks the straw. He is generally a boy or feeble minded person with a poor outcast of a horse and a fence rail. The fence rail is attached by each end to ropes and thence to the traces of the horse (if there are any traces left of him), and when a pile of straw 5 or 6 feet high has accumulated at the tail of the machine the strawbuck throws this rail over it and draws it off a few rods, scattering it over the field, where it is burned.

Mr. Pike writes like a Mormon and spells with the "whole arm movement." I presume, capitalizing his own name, while to the Deity he gives a lower case "i" and spells country with a "k."

His meek spirit and constant reference to his devout nature would indicate that he belongs to the church of Latter Day Saints, and that in Grass Canyon smokehouses should be worn with a padlock on the outside:

GRAS KANYON Oregon Oc 20 1894

mister nye deer frend i have red ure published exsamunikashuns with grate lafter an i no by ure ritin that u are fore an squre western man an i thot u wood like to here from this part of the kuntry i am a lover of the lord an i am a workin with a thrashin mashine an i am what tha cal the straw buck an marandy she kuks in the kak wagin an she is also a luver of the lord with grate humility an ppriteres of hart an i luv that gal with tru krishun devoshun an ile bet a mexican saded igor a pare of bore skin shaps that they ant nun ov the boys in the fite with me but the tak gigger he is the best six hoss driver an whip hand that ever baked wheet from this sekshun to the columbly river an he kan krak a fli often his off leders ear without makin his pinters wink an marandy she nose it an he nose that she nose it an whats wus he nose that i nose that she nose hit an the ingenear an the bodiumns an the derrick forkers an the roust-about an the hole ornery onregenerated outfit nose that he nose that i nose that he nose that she nose hit an they are a sorce of grate annoyance to me an vexasbun of specret an tha laf an mak that gal frickyrn a dog on bunch grass kayuse i tole our minister about it an hes as good a krishun as ever trid to kored a siner an he didnt do nothin but laf gol darn him an then i tole my narbur duchy gibins an hes as good a fre methodist as ever ropt a stear an he tole me to pra but i do no an i tak my pen in hand to ask u as man to man wood u pra an bide bi the wil of the lord or wood u fol from grase long anuf to nock that sak gigger into go flinders with my buckin ralie as i hav often loud to do an i wate ure answer with grate anxiety an i am ur deer frend

JAMES PIKE

an i liv with mi folks in gras kanyon but if u will rite to Biggs Sherman county oregon i will git it thats whar i buck whet to

It is rather late now to answer this letter, but you will gain nothing by personal violence, Mr. Pike, and your rival might turn upon you, for you know that even the wheelbarrow will turn when trodden upon, and he might disfigure you.

Bide your time, James, and all will be well. Would it not pay you to travel the downward road a few weeks and thus interest Miranda in you? Some girls seem to need a man to reform and prefer the lovely debauchee and rewey to a correct person, as they yearn for the excitement of ennobling a bad man. If you think she is of a romantic turn of mind, you might do this. It will not be a disagreeable task by any means.

If you are ignorant of how to lead such a life, you can get a popular book that will help you, entitled "Half Hours With a Rewey; or, Where Is My Jag Tonight?" by the Earl of Tinkrum Linstere, published by Moorehouse, Greens, Follows, Champney & Co. (Ltd.), Northeast Bishop's Gate street, Ludgate Hill and Hoburn, N. W., London, E. C., England.

Lily Dale, Rawlins, Wy., writes to know, "Which is proper, the czar of Russia or emperor of Russia, and what is the title of his wife?"

The title of czar was given to the emperor of Russia some time in the twelfth century. It means a king. The annalists bestowed the title on Vladimir, and his successors have inherited it, together with a burglar proof woodbox, in which Vlad used to secrete himself when he heard an anarchist's breath in the entry.

Officially the title was not used till the sixteenth century, when as early as 1505 Basil Ivanovitch, the son of old man Ivanovitch, assumed the title of Samoder-hes, or autocrat, and his son, Ivan the Terrible, was crowned czar in 1547.

Ivan the Terrible, as most students of history are aware, ruled with great cruelty and a rod of iron about 8 feet long, the other end of which was kept hot over an alcohol stove. This stove consumed every 24 hours a half gallon of alcohol and Ivan the other half.

Ivan, which is John in the English, was called also Ivan IV. He died at the age of 55, and the average reign of a czar since then has been but 13 years.

Thirteen years ago last spring the czar was assassinated by means of a bomb tendered him by an admirer from out of town. A full account of the assassination was published exclusively in the Laramie Daily Boomerang, that being its first issue; terms, $10 per year; weekly, $3; terms of advertising made known on application and promise not to tell anybody else.

Ivan carried on wars with Tartary, and in 1550 introduced the tartar emetic into their midst. Soon afterward they threw up the sponge.

Ivan the Terrible was a very plain man, and could not be a success until after his death.

He captured Astrakhan, Kasan and parts of Siberia. He also made war on the Poles and Swedes.

He preferred war as a means of longevity to life on a bomb infested throne.

In 1724 Peter the Great added to the title of czar that of imperator, with an advance in pay, horse feed and stationery. The wife of the czar was then called the czarina, but now she is styled imperatritza.

Among the Russians the czar is called hassoodar and other epithets behind his back.

Thomas B. Reed of Portland, Me., is styled the American czar, or hassoodar. Tom the Terrible would also be a good

THE STRAW BUCK

name for him. He is undoubtedly a dangerous man and subversive of everything under a republican form of government—that is good to eat.

He spoke in Chicago while I was there, and a good Democratic friend of mine asked if it would be proper for ladies to go.

I said it would if they conducted themselves properly.

I would hate to be a czar, not so much on my own account, but my wife hates to be blown up, as she firmly believes in the resurrection of the body and would hate to put anybody to needless trouble.

Bill Nye

Her Wish.

"What do you think of this portrait of me, my dear," asked Witherup.

"It is very smiling and pleasant," said Mrs. Witherup. Then she added wistfully, "I wish you'd look like it once in a while, John."—Philadelphia Ledger.

The Best Time.

Nodd—My baby looks lovely when he is asleep. You ought to see him.

Todd—When shall I call?

Nodd—Any time during the day.—Life.

A LIQUOR AUCTION SALE.

Ministers and Temperance People Greatly Wrought Up at Huntington, W. Va.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Jan. 1.—The ministers and temperance people of this city are wrought up to a high pitch of indignation over the action of Constable Charles Summerson. About two weeks ago Summerson levied upon a stock of liquors belonging to Isaac Leftowith. He was instructed by Leftowith's creditors to get all he could out of the fluid on hand, and had it bottled in half and one-pint flasks. On Christmas eve he proceeded to a central point of the city and auctioneered the stuff off to a large crowd of country people. When requested to stop the sale he said that he had authority to dispose of the liquor in this way.

A massmeeting of citizens opposed to such action was called for at which Prof. Hodges of Marshal college presided. Ex-Congressman Gibson and all of the clergy spoke, denouncing the sale. Resolutions were passed declaring that the constable's action would be remembered at the ballotbox. A committee was appointed to examine the law and petition the legislature for a change if it allowed parties to dispose of whisky at auction on the public streets.

A Romantic Story of the Sea.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1. — Captain Johnson of the tank steamer Ervian from Antwerp, relates a romantic story. Johannes Van Gerverves, about 37 years old, shipped at Antwerp as fireman, but the work proved too hard for him and he was put in the coal bunkers. He was a refined man and wore good clothes. When the vessel was off Bishop's Rock light at the mouth of the English channel he leaped overboard and was drowned. Among his effects was found a broken miniature of a young woman which looked as if it had been ground underfoot, and a letter from Johannes' brother, a rich ship broker in Amsterdam, telling him to put the ocean between him and Europe. This is all the captain knows. The effects were turned over to the Dutch consul here.

Gibbons Gives Up His Trip.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 1.—The announcement was made some time ago that Cardinal Gibbons had been summoned to Rome, and that he contemplated a visit to the pope in the near future. Much publicity was given to this rumor, both in this country and Europe. It is announced from a most reliable source that as there was no special reason for the cardinal going to Rome, he has given up all idea of going abroad. The same authority states that if Cardinal Gibbons should go to Rome at all it will be at some remote period as yet undecided.

A Greater Pittsburg Bill.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 1.—Senator Flinn's bill for the Greater Pittsburg was approved yesterday afternoon by both branches of city council by unanimous votes. This was the chief business before those bodies, and the only special feature of the consideration of the bill was a short speech by Select Councilman Samuel D. Warmcastle, in which he declared his belief that a consolidation of the contiguous boroughs would benefit them more than the present city of Pittsburg.

Accepted the Report.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 1.—The general council at a called meeting here accepted the report of the expert accountants who have been at work on the city's books for two months, showing a shortage in the report of City Collector J. Hull Davidson of $14,774. The friends of the young deputy, William P. Welsh, whom it is alleged embezzled the money, worked hard to prevent the report from being accepted as reliable.

Commissioner Martin Will Resign.

NEW YORK, Jan. 1.—President James J. Martin of the police board has announced that he will within a few days send his letter of resignation to Mayor Strong. Mr. Martin said that now that the Lexow committee is through with its work and, as he felt that he was exonerated, he would resign. He added that he hoped Mayor Strong would accept his resignation immediately.

Georgia Helps Nebraska.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 1.—Ex-Governor W. J. Northern is heading a movement for a shipment of corn to the starving people of of Nebraska, and is meeting with assurances of success. On Jan. 15 a long freight train will pull out of Atlanta laden with grain, a New Year's present from the overflowing bins of Georgia to the empty cribs of suffering Nebraska.

Taking Walt Butler Home.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 1.—H. G. Phillips, a prominent attorney of Oelwein, Ia., arrived here and found ex-Congressman Walt Butler at the police station, where Butler had gone to give himself up. Butler told Police Superintendent Powell that he had an irresistable desire to board a train and was afraid he might leave the city before his friends arrived. Mr. Phillips has left for Iowa with Butler.

A Holiday Killing.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 1.—John T. Phillips, justice of the peace of Badgett township, and Sid Bayse, an ex-detective of unsavory reputation, were celebrating the holiday season at Cockman's saloon today, when they became involved in a dispute. Bayse drew a knife and Phillips drew a gun, shooting Bayse through the heart, killing him instantly.

Destroyed by Fire.

LOCK HAVEN, Pa., Jan. 1.—Brown Brothers' picture frame manufactory, three dwellings, a barn and a number outbuildings have been destroyed by fire. The loss will aggregate $15,000; insurance $7,000.

PITH OF THE NEWS.

Ex-Secretary John G. Foster, at Chicago, said that he was to go to Asia to sue for peace on behalf of China, and not to arbitrate.

The heaviest snowfall ever experienced in the south is reported at Birmingham. The cold in Florida has damaged crops to the extent of about $5,000,000.

State Treasurer Stevens has evidence that Missouri state bonds have been counterfeited.

Indictments searched for in the office of District Attorney Fellows of New York were found hidden in the desk of a deputy assistant.

Business men of Wilmington, Del., protested against the election of J. Edward Addicks as United States senator.

A Fine Calendar.

Hess, Snyder & Co have issued for 1895 a handsomely designed calendar, bearing the firm name as an advertisement. The design represents three hunting dogs pointing a covey of quail. These calendar has been mailed to customers through the United States, and are worthy to adorn a desk in any office, no matter how beautifully furnished.

New Year's Children's Dinner.

The free dinner given by the Salvation Army at the barracks, New Year's day, was a great success. About 150 children sat down to the table, which was fairly groaning with its load of substantial food. The corps wish to extend their thanks to all persons who contributed toward making the dinner a success.

Mrs. Clara Linerode.

Mrs. Clara Linerode, wife of Joseph Liderode, was born in Tuscarawas county, near Sandyville, O., on March 8, 1863. She died December 27, 1894, leaving a husband and daughter, father, mother, one brother and four sisters to mourn her loss.

Mauez-Shaup.

The Marriage of Mr. Edward Mauez, of this city, and Miss Maud Shaup, of Wooster, took place at the home of the latter place, Monday night. Mr. and Mrs. Mauez have gone to housekeeping in North street.

Tomorrow—Which Tomorrow?

Why do you delay? You are likely to be worse tomorrow than today, for there is no standing still of nature or of sickness when fastened on the system. A chronic headache, dull pain at the base of the brain, frequent darting pains through the body or steady backache, pain or burning sensation in stomach after meals, specks before the eyes, frequent palpitation, loss of memory, difficulty in fixing the mind on your work, listlessness, lack of usual ambition, worn out, all run down feeling, sleeplessness—which is it? No matter which, but you feel the warning which nature sends over the nerve telegraph system of your body when repairs are needed on the line.

Delay to heed the message increases the damage to be repaired. Dr Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer repairs, restores and restrengthens lost nerve force. It is so made that it cannot fail to help any and all nerve diseases, and nine tenths of diseases are or are attended by nerve troubles. Dr E. Greenamyer, East Palestine, O., says that "Dr. Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer has been remarkably effective in cases which have come under his observation. It can be relied upon to be always effective as represented to restore lost or weakened nerve force and bring back full healthful vigor." Sold by Morganthaler & Heister, Z. T. Baltzly, and F. E. Seaman, and all druggists.

Two Lives Saved.

Mrs. Phoebe Thomas, of Junction City, Ill., was told by her doctor she had consumption and that there was no hope for her, but two bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery completely cured her and she says it saved her life. Mr. Thos. Eggers, 139 Florida street, San Francisco, suffered from a dreadful cold, approaching consumption, tried without result everything else then bought one bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery and in two weeks was cured. He is naturally thankful. It is such results of which these are samples, that prove the wonderful efficacy of this medicine in coughs and colds. Free trial bottles at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store. Regular size 50c and $1.00.

Old People,

Old people who require medicine to regulate the bowels and kidneys will find the true remedy in Electric Bitters. This medicine does not stimulate and contains no whiskey nor other intoxicant, but acts as a tonic and alterative. It acts mildly on the stomach and bowels, adding strength and giving tone to the organs, thereby aiding Nature in the performance of the functions. Electric Bitters is an excellent appetizer and aids digestion. Old People find it just exactly what they need. Price fifty cents per bottle at Z. T. Baltzly's Drug Store.

There is good reason for the popularity of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Davis & Buzard, of West Monterey, Clarion Co., Pa., says: "It has cured people that our physicians could do nothing for. We persuaded them to try a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and they now recommend it with the rest of us." 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by Morganthaler & Heister.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is gauranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

"I know an old soldier who had chronic diarrhœa of long standing to have been permanently cured by taking Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy," says Edward Shumpik, a prominent druggist of Minneapolis, Minn. "I have sold the remedy in this city for over seven years and consider it superior to any other medicine now on the market for bowel complaints." 25 and 50 cent bottles of this remedy for sale by Morganthaler & Heister.

Rheumatism Cured in a Day.

Mystic Cure for rheumatism and neuralgia radically cures in one to three days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits; 75 cents. Sold by Morganthaler & Heister, druggists, Massillon.

For Over Fifty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty five cents a bottle.

Many stubborn and aggravating cases of rheumatism that were believed to be incurable and accepted as life legacies, have yielded to Chamberlain's Pain Balm, much to the surprise and gratification of the sufferers. One application will relieve the pain and suffering and its continued use insures an effectual cure. For sale by Morganthaler & Heister.

RHEUMATISM PREVALENT.

Caused by the Sudden Changes of Temperature.

Rheumatism is more prevalent here than ever before. When this disease fastens upon an individual with its soreness and pain, swelling the joints, rendering him helpless in his movements, he is indeed an object of pity. The slight pain in the back, pain or stiffness of the joints or muscles, is a warning indication of an improvished condition of the blood, a low state of health, and if not attended to at once, means rheumatism. Rheumatism can now be cured.

Since the introduction of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, there have been fewer sufferers. Favorite Remedy drives out rheumatic poison from the blood, restores the circulation, strengthens the nerve power. The best proof of its value, is the good it has done.

"I was afflicted with inflammatory rheumatism for fifteen years," writes Mr. E. P. Tayer, of East Nassau, N. Y., "so severe that I was supposed to be a cripple for life. Under physicians' treatment I grew worse. Dr Kennedy's Favorite Remedy helped me from the time I first used it, and entirely cured me."

The beautiful daughter of Mr. James McFarland, of Des Moines, Ia., was helpless for months with sciatic rheumatism. After a few doses of Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy she began to grow better, appetite improved, slept well, and continuing its use was cured.

Mr. G. Lansing, of Troy, N. Y., had rheumatism so bad that he had to be turned over in bed. After using Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy but a short while he was restored to health. Why then suffer with rheumatism or neuralgia? This medicine will help you.

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 31.

WHEAT—No. 1 red, 57@58c; No. 2 red, 56@57c.

CORN—No. 2 yellow ear, 46@47c; mixed ear, 44@45c; No. 2 yellow shelled, 46@47c.

OATS—No. 2 white, 36½@37c; No. 2 do., 35½@36c; extra No. 3 white, 35½@36c; mixed, 34@35c.

HAY—Choice timothy, $12.00@12.50; No. 1 timothy, $11.25@11.50; No. 2 timothy, $10.25@10.50; mixed clover and timothy, $10.00@10.50; packing, $6.50@7.00; No. 1 feeding prairie, $8.50@9.00; wagon hay, $14.00@15.00.

BUTTER—Elgin creamery, 26@27c; Ohio fancy creamery, 24@25c; fancy country roll, 16@17c; low grades and cooking, 9@10c.

CHEESE—Ohio, mild, 11@11½c; New York new, 11½@12c; limburger, full make, 10c; Wisconsin Swiss, 12@13c; Ohio Swiss, 11½@12c.

EGGS—Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio cases, 24@25; storage, 18@20c; Southern and Western, fresh, 23@24c.

POULTRY—Large live chickens, 40@50c per pair; live chickens, small, 25@35c; spring chickens, 40@50c; ducks, 80@75 per pair, as to size; dressed chickens, 13@14c per pound; turkeys, 16@17c per pound; ducks, 12@13c; spring chickens, 13@15c; live turkeys, 10@12c per pound; live geese, 75@$1.00 per pair.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Dec. 31.

CATTLE—Receipts liberal; demand is good; the market active and strong at unchanged prices. Prime, $5.00@5.25; good, $4.15@4.50; good butchers, $3.90@4.15; rough fat, $2.65@3.10; fair light steers, $3.30@3.45; light stockers, $2.65@3.15; good fat cows and heifers, $2.40@3.25; bulls, stags and cows, $2.00@3.10; fresh cows and springers, $30@40; good feeders, $3.25@3.65.

HOGS—Receipts light; demand good; market active and stocks easily disposed of at higher prices. Heavy Philadelphias, $4.90@4.95; medium Philadelphias, $4.85@4.90; best Yorkers, $4.65@4.70; common to fair Yorkers, $4.50@4.60; pigs, $4.50@4.65; roughs, $3.00@4.25.

SHEEP—Supply fair and the demand better; market opened strong at an advance of 25 cents over last week. Extra, $3.25@3.50; good, $2.50@3.00; fair, $1.90@2.30; common, 50c@$1.25c per pound; yearlings, $2.10@3.25; best lambs, $4.00@4.25; common to fair lambs, $2.25@3.40; calves, $5.25@6.50; heavy and thin calves, $2.00@3.00.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 31.

HOGS—Market active and higher at $4.40@4.65; receipts, 4,200, head; shipments, 1,400 head.

CATTLE—Market higher at $2.00@4.05; receipts, 1,200 head; shipments, 100 head.

SHEEP—Market steady at $1.25@4.00; receipts, 1,000 head; shipments, 300 head. Lambs in good demand and strong at $2.25@3.75.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.

WHEAT—Spot market firmer. No. 2 red, store and elevator, 60¾c, afloat, 62¾c; f. o. b., 62½c; No. 1 northern, 60¾c delivered; No. 1 hard, 70¾c delivered.

CORN—Spot market steady. No. 2, 51½c elevator; steamer mixed, 49½c elevator, 50¼c delivered; No. 3, 48¼c.

OATS—Spot market firmer. No. 2, 34¾c; No. 2 delivered, 35¾c; No. 3, 35c; No. 2 white, 38¾@39½c; No. 3 white, 38@38¼c; track white western, 38@42c; track white states, 38@42c.

CATTLE—Opened slow, closed active; veals steady; native steers, ordinary to prime, $4.12½@5.30; oxen, $2.00@4.25; bulls, $2.00@2.75; dry cows, $1.35@3.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Steady, closed trifle lower on common to medium lambs. Sheep, poor to good, $1.75@3.25. Lambs, inferior to good, $3.75@4.75.

HOGS—Active and 10c higher; good fats hogs, $4.80@4.90; pigs, $5.00@5.10.

Rheumatism is primarily caused by acidity of the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, and thus cures the disease.

Order of Sale.

The State of Ohio, Stark County, } Probate Court.

To D. H. McMillen, executor of the will of Emanuel Fox, deceased, Greeting:

In obedience to an order and decree of the Probate Court, within and for said county, made this day, in a certain cause, wherein you as executor aforesaid are Plaintiff and Cyrus Fox et al. are Defendants, you are commanded to proceed according to law, to sell at public sale, to not less than two thirds the appraised value thereof the following described premises, situated in the county of Stark and state of Ohio, to-wit: Being part of the southw st quarter of section number thirty-two (32) in township number twelve (12) in range number ten (10) and is bounded as follows: Beginning at southeast corner of the southwest quarter, thence north along said quarter lines, sixty (60) rods to a post, thence west seventy-four and two-seven ths (74 2-7 rods to a post, thence south twenty eight (28) rods to a post, thence east eleven and three sevenths (11 3-7) rods to a post, thence in a southeasterly direction thirty-two and fifty five hundredths (32 55-100) rods to a post, thence east fifty-seven rods to the place of beginning, containing twenty five (25) acres be the same more or less.

Appraised at $1,500.

Said sale to be held at the premises and to be upon the following terms: One-third cash on day of sale, one-third in one year, and one-third in two years, from day of sale, respectively. The deferred payments to be secured by mortgage on the premises and to bear interest from the day of sale payable annually.

Sale will be held at 1 p. m. January 31, 1895.

D. H. McMILLEN,
Executor.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that AARON GRABER, Wilson Graber, Samuel Graber and Leander Graber, residing and doing business at No. 124 West Tremont street and No. 6 South Erie street, under the name and style of Graber Bros, Massillon, Ohio, did on the 11th day of December, 1894, file with the clerk of the court of Stark county, Ohio, a certificate of partnership, giving names and residences of each partner and their places of business in said county of Stark.

AARON GRABER,
WILSON GRABER,
SAMUEL GRABER,
LEANDER GRABER.

WANTED

MAN—A responsible and energetic man to handle Lightning Rods in Stark County. E. K. Hum & Co., 8 Market St., Pittsburg, Pa.

Sheriff's Sale.

Sam'l Lesser
vs
Betsy Lesser et al. } Order of Sale.

By virtue of an order of sale in partition issued by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public auction on the premises, 3 miles East of Canal Fulton

ON SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2d, 1895,

the following described real estate, to-wit:

Situated in Lawrence Township, Stark County, Ohio, described as follows, to wit:

Being the northeast quarter of section twelve (12), Township one (1) and Range ten (10). Also the following described tract of land situate in Lawrence Township, Stark County, Ohio, containing six acres more or less and described as follows, to-wit:—Being six acres of the north side of the southeast quarter of section twelve (12) township one (1) and Range ten (10) described as follows: Beginning for the same at a stone in the north line of said quarter section fourteen chains west from the northeast corner of said quarter section; thence west with the north line of said quarter section twenty-one (21) chains, thence south 3½ degrees west parallel with the east line of said quarter section two chains and eighty-five links, (2.85); thence south 87½ degrees east parallel with the north line of said quarter section twenty-one chains (21.00); thence north 3½ degrees east parallel with the east line of said quarter section two chains and eighty-five links (2.85) to the place of beginning containing six acres of land more or less, free of all mineral coal underlying the same and subject to a coal lease thereon by Warwick & Keller.

First tract appraised at Forty eight Hundred ($4,800.00) Dollars, and second tract Two Hundred and Ten ($210.00) Dollars.

Terms—One-third cash, one-third in one year and one third in two years, with interest and notes secured by mortgage on premises.

Sale to commence at one o'clock p. m.

HIRAM DOLL Sheriff.

W. G. MYERS, Attorney.

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

In pursuance of an order of the probate court, of Stark county, state of Ohio, I will offer for sale at public auction, on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1895,

at 1 o'clock p. m., upon the premises, the following piece of property, situated in Perry township, Stark county, Ohio, and being forty acres of land, more or less out of the southeast corner of the southeast quarter of section twenty-one, in said township of Perry and county of Stark, and better known as the tract of land belonging to Henry Sinnock, deceased; said tract of land lays one mile east from the asylum ground, is under a good state of cultivation, good fruit upon it, four buildings, and a never failing well of water.

Terms of sale will be one third cash in hand, one third in one year and one third in two years from day of sale, respectively. The deferred payments to be secured by mortgage on the premises and to bear interest from the day of sale.

GEORGE W. WILHELM,
Administrator, with will annexed, *de bonis non* of the estate of Henry Sinnock, deceased.

CERTIFICATE.

NAMES AND RESIDENCE, MEMBERS OF PARTNERSHIP.

The State of Ohio } ss
Stark County, }

This is to certify, that Jacob F. Hess, Frederick H. Snyder, Jacob F. Snyder, and Charles F. Snyder, each residing at Massillon, O., are interested as partners in the partnership, transacting business in this state under the name of Hess, Snyder & Co. The principal office or place of business of said partnership is in South Erie street, Massillon, in this County.

The above are the names in full of all the members of said partnership and their places of residence.

Signed and acknowledged by us, this 13th day of December, 1894.

J. F. HESS
FREDERICK H. SNYDER,
JACOB F. SNYDER,
CHAS. F. SNYDER.

The State of Ohio } ss
Stark County, }

Be it remembered, that on this 13th day of December, 1894, before me, the subscriber a notary public, in and for said county, and acknowledged the signing of the foregoing certificate.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my official seal, on the day and year last aforesaid.

EUGENE WILLISON,
Notary Public.

CERTIFICATE.

NAMES AND RESIDENCE, MEMBERS OF PARTNERSHIP.

The State of Ohio } ss
Stark County, }

This is to certify that Charles Warth, residing at No. 42 North street, Massillon, O. and Frank Warth, Jr, residing a No. 32 Thorn street, Massillon, O., are interested as partners in the partnership, transacting business in this state under the name of Charles Warth & Bro. The principal office or place of business of said partnership is at No. 28 W. Main street, Massillon, in this county.

The above are the names in full of all the members of said partnership and their places of residence.

Signed and acknowledged by us, this 11th of December, 1894.

CHARLES WARTH,
FRANK WARTH, JR.

The State of Ohio } ss
Stark County, }

Be it remembered, that on this 11th day of December, 1894, before me, the subscriber, a notary public in and for said county, personally came the above named Charles Warth and Frank Warth, Jr., and acknowledged the signing of the foregoing certificate.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my official seal, on the day and year last aforesaid.

ORLANDO C. VOLKMOR,
Notary Public.

FOR SALE.

RESIDENCE—A fine residence situated on East Main street, Massillon, Ohio, including a dwelling house with nine rooms, bath room, good celler, sewer connection and also good barn. For information inquire or write to B. F. Umbenhour, Pigeon Run, O.

FARM—24 acre farm, north of Reedurban, for information inquire at C. V. Hammersmith's insurance office, 23 E. Main St., Massillon, O.

DR. OTTMAN,

THE CELEBRATED SPECIALIST,

of The France Medical Institute Co., will be at the

Hotel Conrad, Massillon, Wednesday, Jan. 16

Office Hours from 9 a. m. to 7:30 p. m. One Day Only Each Month.

HE CURES AFTER OTHERS FAIL.

The Most Successful and Scientific Treatment of all Diseases and Weaknesses of Mankind Possible to Obtain.

The most widely and favorably known specialist in the United States. His long experience, remarkable skill and universal success in the largest hospitals in the world enables him to treat all **CHRONIC, NERVOUS, SKIN and BLOOD Diseases** upon the latest scientific principles and entitles him to the full confidence of the afflicted everywhere.

DR. OTTMAN has no superior in diagnosing and treating diseases and deformities. Medical and Surgical Diseases, Acute and Chronic Catarrh, Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat and Lungs, Dyspepsia, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Kidney, Liver, Bladder, Chronic Female and Sexual Diseases speedily cured by treatment that has never failed in thousands of cases that had been pronounced beyond hope. Many people meet death every year who might have been restored to perfect health had they placed their cases in the hands of experts.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—DR. OTTMAN, after years of experience, has discovered the greatest cure known for all diseases peculiar to the sex. Female diseases positively cured by the new remedy, **OLIVE BLOSSOM.** The cure is effected by home treatment. Entirely harmless and easily applied. **Consultation Free and Strictly Confidential.**

DR. OTTMAN operates successfully and painlessly for squint eyes, pterygium, iridectomy, turning in or out of eye lashes or lids, closure of tear duct and all other eye operations.

CHRONIC SORE EYES and granulated lids quickly cured.

A CERTAIN AND POSITIVE CURE for the awful effects of early vice and the numerous evils that follow in its train.

PRIVATE BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES speedily, completely and permanently cured.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND SEXUAL DISORDERS yield rapidly to his skillful treatment.

PILES, FISTULA AND RECTAL ULCERS guaranteed cured without pain or detention from business.

SYPHILIS, GONORRHŒA, GLEET, Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, Night Emissions, Decayed Faculties, Female Weakness and all delicate disorders peculiar to either sex, positively cured, as well as functional disorders that result from youthful follies or the excess of mature years.

SPECIALTIES: Catarrh, Skin Diseases, Sores, Pimples, Scrofula, Blood Taints, Eczema, Cancer, Piles and Diseases of Women Quickly and Permanently Cured by the latest approved treatment as pursued by leading specialists of America and Europe.

DEAFNESS. I cure 90 per cent. of all cases. Many cases cured in one treatment.

DISCHARGING EARS cured in every case.

CATARRH OF THE NOSE, bronchitis and lung troubles, caused from catarrh, positively cured.

TO YOUNG AND MIDDLE-AGED MEN.

A SURE CURE. The awful effects of early vice, which brings organic weakness, destroying both mind and body, with all its dreadful ills, permanently cured.

DR. OTTMAN addresses those who have impaired themselves by improper indulgence and solitary habits, which ruin both mind and body, unfitting them for business, study, society or marriage.

MARRIED MEN, or those entering on that happy life, aware of physical debility, quickly assisted.

WE GUARANTEE TO CURE Nervous Debility, Failing Manhood, Syphilis, Varicocele, Stricture, Gleet, Unnatural Discharges Weak Parts and all Kidney and Bladder Diseases.

☞ Cases and correspondence confidential, but personal consultation preferred.

500 BOOK FREE. "The Medical Adviser" containing nearly one hundred pages, a short history of **PRIVATE DISEASES,** advice to young and old—especially those contemplating marriage, fully illustrated. Do not fail to improve the opportunity to obtain one of the most valuable books which has ever come within your reach. This book will be sent to anyone free on receipt of postage. Address, DR. OTTMAN, 38 West Gay Street, Columbus, Ohio.

FREE EXAMINATION OF THE URINE.—Each person applying for medical treatment should send or bring from 2 to 4 ounces of urine (that passed first in the morning preferred), which will receive a careful chemical and microscopical examination, and if requested a written analysis will be given. Persons ruined in health by unlearned pretenders, who keep trifling with them month after month, giving poisonous and injurious compounds, should apply immediately. Delays are dangerous.

WONDERFUL CURES treated. Perfected in old cases which have been neglected or unskillfully or express, but where possible, personal consultation is preferred. Curable cases guaranteed.

☞ Cases and correspondence confidential. Treatment sent C. O. D. to any part of U. S. List of 130 questions free. Address, with postage, DR. OTTMAN, Nos. 38 and 40 West Gay Street, Columbus, Ohio.

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